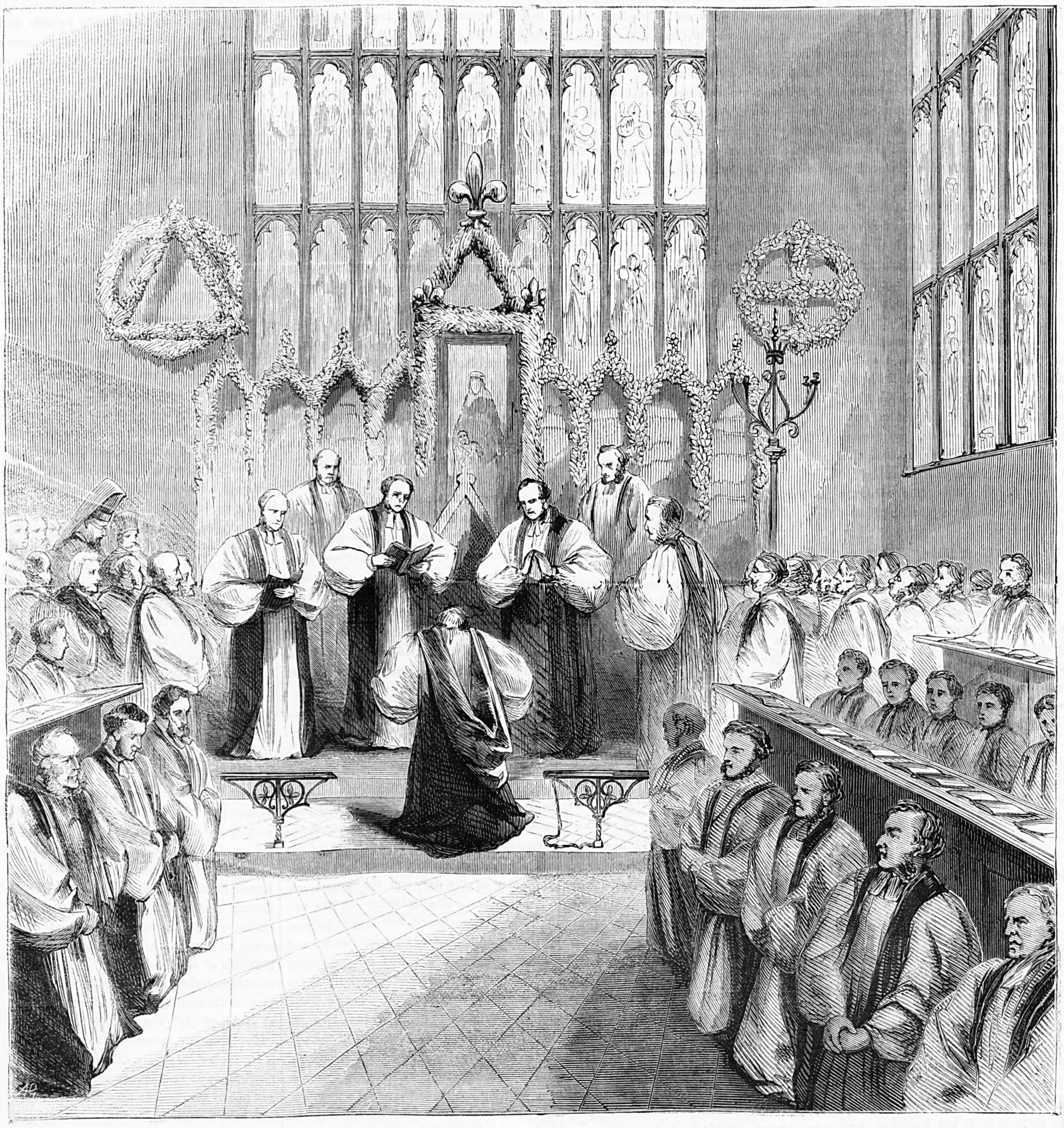
THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

No. 24.—Vol. II. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. Threepence.


CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF LINCOLN: THE CEREMONY AT ST. MARY'S, NOTTINGHAM. *(See page 394.)*

LIFE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The political season has set in with its usual severity, and "My Lords and Gentlemen" have once more assembled beneath the venerable fane of St. Stephen's, where they have met from the days of the Plantagenets, at the command of Her Majesty, to think and talk for us all round, perhaps to take off a pound or two from the weight of our taxation here, to add a penny or a shilling there, and to exercise in return their prescriptive privilege of filling three-fifths of the newspapers with their criticism and their eloquence for the next six months. Politically of course we have nothing to do with the distinguished noblemen and gentlemen who do us the honour of talking and thinking for us all round. They have their work all before them; and though we could wish now and then that in their speeches they would recollect how distressingly human life has been abbreviated by the flood, we have no doubt that whether their speeches be long or short, wise or foolish, they will all work loyally together for the accomplishment of that object which we believe sincerely underlies the tactics of every group of English politicians. It is only natural that in a country where criticism is as free and frank as it is with us, imputations should occasionally be thrown upon the personal and political honour of great rival statesmen, contending for the splendid prize which is held out to ambition of gifted and eloquent men. Perhaps it is quite as well that these imputations should be thrown out now and then; for, if unfounded, as we believe them generally to be, they tend to keep every man up to a high standard of duty, and to make him consider when taking an ambiguous course how that course may possibly look in the eyes of men who look at it from a higher and perhaps more cynical point of view than he is apt to take himself. To most of our politicians the Press is, we believe, a sort of supplementary conscience; and it is the freedom and frankness with which the Press, Tory and Liberal alike, speaks out on every topic of Parliamentary talk, and upon every vote of a Parliamentary representative, that makes the English House of Commons what it is, and what we hope it will always be, the model as well as the type of all legislative assemblies in the world.

"If I were an Englishman," said Baron Bunsen, standing in the gallery of St. Stephens, "I should never rest contented till I had a seat in this House, even if I had to forego half the pleasures of life." And that, we suspect, is the feeling of most of our M.P.'s themselves. The House of Commons is the great safety valve for the restless energies and ambition of the highest spirits of the realm; and the member who in discussing the Bribery Bill a year or two ago declared that without a seat in the House of Commons, or the prospect of one, life would not be worth having, no doubt expressed the sentiment of the fifteen or sixteen hundred gentlemen who turn up at the polls at every general election. And every Englishman sympathises with that sentiment. The House of Commons has its faults; but with all its faults we are all proud of it—and even Mr. Bright, when criticising it in his harshest moods, generally contrived, like the fine artist that he is, to suggest that, speak of it as he might, he felt for it as old Isaac Walton did when sticking the hook through the worm. No reports of its proceedings are too long for our taste—no incident in what is called its inner life is too trifling to be noted. John Bull may grumble now and then over his coffee and his toast to find the *Times* with nothing in it but Parliamentary reports; but try him with a paper during the session without a Parliamentary report. His system of political thought would instantly collapse. He *must* have his Parliamentary reports to break his mind upon; and the *Times* knows his weakness. How different this to America! The Members of Congress may talk themselves hoarse, may invent new dogmas in political faith, may strike out fresh constitutions with the fertility and ingenuity of Abbe Sieyes, may coruscate in the most brilliant flashes of oratory: all this is nothing to the American newspapers. The editor of the *New York Herald* would as soon think of printing the Book of Nehemiah as of reporting the speeches in Congress *verbatim*. Here we insist upon every word of our principal men, and upon ample summaries even of the *Dii Minores*.

Nor is this all. Insisting upon the *ipsissima verba* of the speeches, we insist also upon vivid and picturesque descriptions of the speakers themselves, of their dress, of their habits, of their intonation, and their style, and thus by degrees the House of Commons has fixed itself upon the retina of our mental vision with an intensity and strength that our American cousins have no conception of. Even *Punch* is not thought complete without his Essence of Parliament. We know every man in the House of Commons, and all his traits; and at the first mention of a great debate every one who takes up his *Times* or *Pall Mall* reproduces the scene in his mind's eye — pictures Gladstone, worn, pale, and gloomy; Bright looking like a powdered Titan; Disraeli cold, reserved, and mystical sucking in the humours of the scene with the sardonic smile of Swift; Mr. Lowe with his Albino complexion and his pink eyes; Sir Stafford Northcote with his bushy beard and gold glasses; the "Goat of the Reporters'" gallery;—the side galleries crowded with princes of the blood, peers, prelates, and distinguished foreigners in all the radiance of gold brocade, now and then, too, glittering with the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, and in the pews beneath the clock the undistinguished looking gentleman who exercises the power of two or three Cabinet Ministers, we mean the Editor of the *Times*, looking as rubicund as any of the Tory squires just fresh from the cover side and as apt a representative as one could wish to see of Barry Cornwall's Happy Squire—

"With brains made clear
By the irresistible strength of beer."

To us the House of Commons is a great political glass house; and every incident in its inner life appeals to our imagination with an almost personal interest. Its thoughts are our thoughts; its customs and its rules govern every popular assembly within the four seas. And as long as the House of Commons retains its present high tone and its present high standard of personal courtesy and political honour, so, let us add, may it always be!

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL FUNERAL.

Various periods of the world have been distinguished by salient characteristics, or peculiar individuality of events, or mental emotions of mankind. Each of these periods has been christened in an after age with a very distinctive and expressive name, not by some one brilliant and commanding mind, but seemingly and simultaneously by common, spontaneous, and universal consent. Such consent and concurrence of public opinion appear to have named one eventful period the Augustan Age. Coming down from the head-springs of history, down through the Middle Ages, we have the Elizabethan Age, which impressed its shaping genius upon the whole English-speaking race in Great Britain, when they formed one compact island family, and could all be brought under the focus of one moral influence, and be thus prepared and fitted for colonising the unclaimed continents with a homogeneous political being and history. Then we have what, for a lack of general denomination, might be called the Armegeddon Age, or the period that included and followed the French Revolution, and ended at Waterloo. It was a period in which more embattled notions rushed into fierce and bloody war than existed in St. John's day. Slowly, but with steady feet and face to a better future, the nations that clutched with each other in those tremendous antagonisms have emerged into the golden dawn of a new period—The International Age. What was "the sun of Austerlitz," or the sun of any victory-day from Marathon to Waterloo, compared with the sun that makes this new golden dawn? Its first beams, that illumined and announced the morning, were as true and everlasting as the laws and harmonies of nature. They were the political and economical complements to the physical institutes of nature. Richard Cobden was to and through them what Isaac Newton was to the latter; and more, for he was not a discoverer but a worker of them into a system that is to base the material and social economies of nations. He did not live, he could not live, to see the consummation to which they led. One human life is not long enough to witness the end of such a beginning. But he lived long enough to see the luminous shadow of coming events—to see the foremost nations move slowly from their long and barren anchorage to a sterile Past towards the haven of his hope and faith.

Richard Cobden was the Columbus of the International Era, and more. In a certain and practical sense he created as well as discovered it to mankind. Nations recognised both these facts or faculties in him. When he died they recognised and revered in him the foremost international man of all this world. There was a remarkable and affecting feature that marked this homage. Each of the most social family circle of nations mourned for him as for a first-born of its own blood. Their tributes to his memory, their memorials and testimonials of sympathy and condolence addressed to his widowed wife, all expressed this sentiment. All testified that he was a large-hearted, pure-minded friend who foresaw their best good severally and collectively, and worked steadily for it in face of every opposition. England never produced a more unselfish, ambitionless patriot, but the broad overflow of his patriotism was a flood of goodwill to other nations; it rejoiced in their well-being, and planned for it, wrote and spoke for it in all he did and said for the prosperity of his own nation.

Richard Cobden's was an International life. It led on to and inspired great international enterprises. The Great Exhibition of 1851 came in the direct line of the principles he led to victory. The Crystal Palace was only one of the many crowns they have won and worn. Since that crowning, international projects and undertakings of increasing magnitude and variety have become the order of the day and the programme of the future. The lightnings of the two hemispheres are tamed and taught to run, speeched with human thoughts, facts, and interests, between the lips of sea-divided nations. Oceans and seas, dissociated at the creation, have been given by men new, long, and graceful arms to throw around the necks of populous continents, clasping in the embrace great dissevered families of mankind. Just as the rejoicings at Suez are dying in the expiring echoes of the world's gladness, we have what the world never witnessed before since it was made—An International Funeral!

A great International Life has ended, so far as such can die. A quiet international man, whose voice was never heard in Parliament or Congress, and whose written will and testament is the only literature he has left to the world, has died. The two foremost nations of the world have stood shoulder to shoulder as equal mourners at his grave, for he was equally dear to both. No warrior that ever fought his way to the highest crown of military fame ever had such a funeral. Grim-visaged War doffed its proudest plumes and led reverently, with arms reversed, the hearse of that quiet, modest man of civil life. The mightiest ship of the British navy served as hearse to bear him across the ocean to his village grave. Draped in deep mourning, it delivered the sacred charge to a nation that waited in weeds of grief on the shore to receive it. And no great nation could have spoken to another in nobler, manlier, tenderer words of sympathy and fellowship in a common and equal sorrow, than the Captain of the "Monarch" uttered on giving back to the American people the body of the Philanthopist. It was fitting that the country that gave him his cradle should inherit and have his grave. But it was equally fitting that the two nations he equally blessed with his benevolence should stand side by side and drop their mingling tributes of reverence into that grave. It was fitting that a son of England's Queen should stand there in his youth, at the head of his countrymen, to drop a flower for his mother on the descending coffin, and to learn there what a broad and blessed immortality is a good man's life.

LORD DUDLEY AND THE FESTIVAL OF THE THREE CHOIRS.

A few years ago the Earl of Dudley offered the Dean and Chapter of Worcester the splendid sum of £10,000 towards the Restoration Fund of the Cathedral, chiefly in consideration that they should withdraw their permission for the holding of the Festivals in the Cathedral. This offer, we believe, was made in a private communication to the Dean and Chapter, and refused by them. Shortly afterwards Lord Dudley publicly expressed his disapproval of the Festival of the Three Choirs as at present held, supporting his views in a letter evincing much thought and controversial ability. This offer only served to increase the exertion of the Worcester Stewards, and thus to a great extent led to the exceptional success of the Worcester Festival of 1866.

The Cathedral restoration being delayed owing to a want of funds, this circumstance was intimated to Lord Dudley the other day; whereupon his lordship repeated his previous offer, but this time publicly, to the Chapter, explaining his views and making the offer in person. This has not yet been publicly announced by the Press, but we are in a position to guarantee the authenticity of the statement.

Lord Dudley and those who support him in opposing the continuance of the Festivals as they are at present conducted at Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, are in favour of transferring the Music Meetings to Birmingham. If Worcester refuses Lord Dudley's offer, the noble lord will make a similar proposition to Hereford and Gloucester in turn. The difficulty which the Stewards of the Charity will experience in considering the question will be how to support the Charity, which is the sole object of the Festivals? the £10,000 not going to endow it, but solely towards the restoration of the Cathedral. However, as the Charity fund is now made up by collections and subscriptions, and not by the receipts for tickets sold, those who have been in the habit of contributing in this manner would doubtless continue to do so.

This is one of the arguments in favour of the abolition of the Festivals, the chief opposition to which arises out of the alleged desecration of the sacred building in which they are held. It is not unlikely that a compromise may be effected by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. They may, for example, ask his lordship, whilst presenting the Restoration Fund with the sum above mentioned, to sanction the continuance of the Festivals upon their original basis—viz., the performance of the services by the united three choirs. The citizens themselves could get up Concerts to be held in a secular building, although at present they do not possess an edifice large enough for the purpose.

It is possible that the Festival Committee may ask Lord Dudley to take charge of the restoration of the Choir only, they undertaking not to use that portion of the Cathedral at future Festivals. We do not make this suggestion of compromise upon any special authority, but simply as our own interpretation of the contingencies which may arise in the consideration of Lord Dudley's munificent offer.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Two thousand Bolton colliers have struck.

Mr. Lefroy, M.P., has retired from the representation of the University of Dublin.

The will of the late Dr. Prince Lee has been sworn under £40,000.

Mr. Bridges Stent, Master of the Brighton harriers, has died suddenly from apoplexy.

The Great Eastern arrived at Bombay on the 28th ult.

Mr. Gladstone promises to give the question of national emigration serious attention.

The amount assed to income-tax in the United Kingdom in 1808 was £386,542,366, an increase of £12,199,464 over the preceding year.

A marriage is arranged between the Marchioness of Hastings and Sir George Chetwynd, cousin of the present Marquis of Downshire.

The Dean of Rochester, the Very Rev. R. Stevens, died at the Deanery on Thursday, in his 93rd year.

The Lord-Lieutenant has revoked all licenses to carry or to have arms which have been granted in the county Cavan.

There was a terrible explosion of gas on Friday morning at Charleston, Salford. Sixteen men were injured, but none killed.

The choir of Salisbury Cathedral is to be restored, in memory of Bishop Hamilton, at a cost of about £15,000, of which £8,128 has been subscribed.

Some houses in York-court, Marylebone, of which Lord Portman is the freeholder, are ordered by the vestry to be taken down, owing to their discreditable condition.

In consequence of the sudden and serious indisposition of the Rev. Newman Hall his physicians have advised him to leave London at once for the Holy Land.

John Auchinleak, gentleman farmer, of Derrigilena, near Enniskillen, has been found brutally murdered in a stable. One of his sons fled, but has been arrested by the police.

The Church Association will appeal to the Judicial Committee against the decision of Sir R. Phillimore in the case of the Rev. Mr. Purchas, of Brighton. The great point will be the legality of vestments as held by the Dean of Arches.

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope has taken a neutral position between the two parties in the Œcumenical Council, and has refused to receive the addresses prepared, whether in favour or against the dogma of infallibility.

The increasing age of Calcraft has rendered it desirable that a successor to his enviable post should be provided. The fact that there was likely to be a vacancy in this department of service having become generally known, as many as 134 candidates applied for the office.

The 600 men who have been on strike at Mr. Huntsman's collieries, near Sheffield, have agreed to return to work upon the terms accepted by the non-unionists. The strike of ironstone miners in the Cleveland district still continues. The men, of whom 1,500 are idle in consequence of the disagreement, persist in their demand of 2d. per ton increase, and the masters are equally determined to resist it.

The Court.—The Queen and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice attended Divine Service at Osborne on Sunday.—The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park. The Princess of Wales drove out. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Prince Arthur left New York for Boston on Saturday. There was some excitement in New York on that day, in consequence of a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Prince Arthur. It was however found that the story had no foundation. It appears to have originated—how, it is difficult to say—from the fact of a small group of noisy ruffians having been arrested in front of Judge Staughton's residence during the reception held there in the Prince's honour on Friday evening. —On Saturday the Prince Teck, accompanied by the Princess Claudine, paid a visit to the Guildhall, which her Serene Highness had expressed a desire to see.

There is exciting news from Paris. When M. Rochefort was arrested at the Rue de Flandres, on Monday night, M. Flourens fired a pistol in the air, and cried, "Rochefort must be free! Disarm the police!" The adherents of the Deputy then took the Commissioner of Police prisoner, upset two omnibuses, and made a barricade. The Municipal Guard was called out, and before the mob dispersed a number of arrests, stated at 130 or 140, were made. A gunmaker's shop was broken open and plundered by the mob, which sang the "Marseillaise," and raised shouts of "Vive la Republique!" The whole affair was very trifling. A single officer captured the barricades. The "Marseillaise" was sung on the Boulevards. It is stated that all the writers upon the journal *La Marséillaise* have been arrested, excepting M. Arrould, who managed to escape. The Commissioner of Police has made a search among the papers at the office of that journal.

Asiatic cholera is raging at Moscow. Several people have died instantaneously.

There have been many riots among the peasants in the mines of the Altai district.

The storm of Sunday was very severe in the North of Scotland.

Business was resumed in the Chancery Courts on Tuesday.

A ship went down at Kingsbridge, Devon, on Friday, with all hands.

Sixty clerks are to be dismissed from the War Office.

There was a sham fight on a large scale on Friday at Aldershot.

The hewers at Widdington colliery, Northumberland, have struck work.

A serious outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease is reported in the neighbourhood of Barrow-in-Furness.

On Monday, at the Kirkham petty sessions, the Hon. Donald Ogilvy was fined £5 for keeping dogs without a licence.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg has threatened to excommunicate all parents who allow their children to attend the public schools.

A further discharge took place from Chatham Dockyard on Saturday of about twenty shipwrights and labourers.

The Rev. Langdon Hawes, curate of Sefton, near Liverpool, whose Ritualist proceedings gave rise to many discreditable scenes, has resigned.

Queen Isabella of Spain promises to "abdicate" if the Government will accept the Prince Alphonse as King.

A man has given himself into custody at Bradford for being concerned in the death of a gentleman at Carlisle in July, 1867.

The death is announced of Lady Elphinstone, the mother of Sir James Elphinstone, Bart., M,P., at the age of 88.

The new election for Aberdeen rectorship has been fixed for to-day. It is said that Mr. Grant Duff will not be opposed.

The University boat race will come off, as usual, over the Putney course on the Saturday before Easter.

The Home Secretary has refused a request by Mr. Callan, M.P., for a personal interview with the Fenian prisoners in England.

The American Senate has passed a bill authorising the issue of additional currency of 45,000,000 dollars.

The States of Puebla, San Louis, Guanajenato, Culretaro, Michoacan are in open revolt against Juarez.

Four candidates are mentioned for the vacant seat at Waterford—Mr. R. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Creane, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. S. T. Grubb.

The Liverpool Corporation supports several churches at a cost of some thousands of pounds annually. The churches are very poorly attended.

The last spike was driven into the last rail by Brigham Young on the 10th of January. The spike bore the legend, "Holiness to the Lord."

The Wrexham miners intend to petition Parliament for more effective legislation on several matters, including the use of gunpowder, &c., in the pits.

It is said that the Government will, if the business of the session permit, take the Real Property Intestacy Bill out of Mr. Locke King's hands, and adopt it as a Ministerial measure.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has been buried with great state at the Church of the Sanit Apos, Rome. The Pope took part in the ceremony.

Wright, the English champion wrestler, achieved a victory over the French professor Dubois at the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday night. The enthusiasm was immense.

The Emperor presided over a council of Ministers on Friday at the Tuileries, which only broke up in time to allow of the Ministers attending at the Corps Législatif.

In a letter to the Rev. J. E. Thorold Rogers on clerical disabilities, Mr. Gladstone says the existing laws cannot be defended, and that the Government would incline to favour a well-digested measure with reference to the grievance.

It gives us *(Public Opinion)* sincere pleasure to announce that Mr. Charles Wells, the eminent Oriental scholar, has at length had his ability recognised in the most graceful as well as munificent manner, by the Turkish Government. We have, as our readers are aware, on various occasions alluded to Mr. Wells, and recorded our high opinion of his merits as a linguist; and more than one journal has expressed surprise that a scholar of such rare and almost unexampled attainments, especially in Oriental languages, should have been persistently overlooked by our own Government. The Turkish Government, semi-barbarous though it may be considered by many persons, has done that which our highly-civilised Government would not do—it has generously recognised Mr. Wells's remarkable ability by conferring on him the post of Professor of English in the Imperial Naval College at Constantinople; and he will leave England *en route* for that city at the end of next week.

THE GOSSIP.

Gustave Doré is daily expected in London.

Mr. Jefferson will re-visit England next year.

A Museum of Art is proposed for New York.

Two new papers are to appear at Ashton-under-Lyne.

"The Book of Orm," religious poems, by Robert Buchanan, is announced.

"Formosa" is to be produced at the Princess's. We regret to hear it.

At Easter a French company will take possession of the Princess's Theatre.

"Flamme de Punch" is the title of a new comedy at the Theatre du Chateau-d'Eau, Paris.

It is found difficult to procure a site for the new Opera House.

The first number of a new journal, the *Oxford University Gazette*, has made its appearance.

Ristori has made a fortune by her series of performances in South America.

A new Conservative evening paper in Dublin appeared for the first time on the 10th ult.

A new magazine is announced, under the title of *The Matrimonial Gazette and Advertiser*.

Miss Braddon's novel, "Birds of Prey," has been translated into Russian.

A new journal in the interests of telegraphy has appeared.

A Derbyshire "local" paper appeared last week without a single paragraph of local news!

According to the *Orchestra*, Mr. Barry Sullivan has received from a "noble lady" a cheque for £10,000, to cover his losses at the Holborn Theatre.

Meliora, a quarterly review, published in the interests of the United Kingdom Alliance, has ceased to appear.

Norwich, with a population of 82,000, has no daily newspaper; whilst Nottingham, with 89,000, supports three daily papers.

At a concert given in Beverley recently it was put forth, as an additional attraction, that "the room would be scented."—*Musical Standard.*

A "Dickens party" was recently given at Boston, at which each of the participants was dressed to represent one of Mr. Dickens's characters.

The King's Cross Theatre will shortly re-open under the management of Mr. Clarence Holt, who will be assisted by the Comte de la Chapelle.

A romantic drama, by Mr. H. T. Craven, entitled "Philomel," is in rehearsal at the Globe Theatre.

Mr. Fechter's success in America is far less than was anticipated. He was outrageously puffed before his arrival.

Poetry is well paid in America. John G. Saxe, the popular poet, receives a dollar a line for his poems in the *New York Ledger*.

There is some talk at the Bourse of starting a great international financial paper. The object of the scheme is to kill the *Times!*

Nilsson is a shrewd and able business woman, attending herself to all her pecuniary matters and operatic contracts.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has now 1,000 publications on the list, and has sold 3,000,000 of them during the past year.

"Niva," or "The Cornfield," is the title of a new weekly illustrated Russian journal for family reading.

Epitaphing living writers is a new idea. A book of poems, just published, includes an epitaph on Mr. Tennyson!

Some exclusive and interesting information concerning Lord Dudley and the Worcester Festival, will be found in another column of our paper this week.

Mr. Dickens is now giving his farewell readings at St. James's Hall. The "final farewell" reading is announced for March 15.

Mr. Bellew is giving his new Hamlet readings at St. George's Hall. The play is illustrated by novel and complete scenery by Greeve, Callcott, and O'Connor.

A Russian poet has dedicated a volume of verse to his mistress, and furnished the binding from his own person. Having had a leg amputated, he devoted the epidermis to the embellishment of his rhymes.

Miss Eliza Newton has sailed for Europe from New York, accompanied by Mr. Macnabe, late of the Grand Opera House, as her business agent. It is her intention to play in London and through the provinces.

Mr. Richard Woof, F.S.A., is engaged in the publication of a catalogue of the Worcester city records and other ancient books of record, which are in the custody of various charitable and other bodies and guilds.

The "Lucretia Borgia" of Victor Hugo is about to be played in the Latin quarter, and the students intend to take advantage of the exiled poet's re-appearance on the stage to create a disturbance by way of encouraging the Government to make further concessions.

The farmers in the Northern Counties are to have an organ specially devoted to their interests, to be called *The North of England Farmers and Northern Counties Gazette*, and published at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

There is, even in the best informed circles, often extreme ignorance in all that relates to art. It is not so very long since that we (*Printers' Register*) heard of all the partners in a publishing firm finding serious fault with an engraver, who had represented one end of a bridge smaller than the other, perspective being one of the few things which the worthy publishers in question did not understand.

The February number of *Old Jonathan* contains a beautiful portrait of the late Mr. George Thomas, the Bristol benefactor, with sketch of career. Portraits are also given of the late Mr. George Peabody, of the Lord Mayor of London, and of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Alderman Sir Joseph Causton and Sir James Vallentin, with interesting particulars respecting each.

"The Fisherman's Pride," said to be the finest example of colour printing which has yet been produced, will form a leading feature of "a grand double number" of the *Illustrated Midland News*, on April 8. Contemporaries who occasionally do us the honour of using our "Gossip," will be forgiven if they copy this paragraph.

The Album of Fashion, just published by Mrs. C. E. Brown, 117, Westbourne-grove, London, has been forwarded to us this week. It is exquisitely got up, full of beautiful coloured plates, including examples of every current fashion for ladies and children. *Le Follet* has at last indeed met a rival. The Album of Fashion is far in advance of anything of the kind that has yet been produced in England.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has been very ill. He is better, we are glad to say, but still confined to his room. Anything that interferes with Mr. Shirley Brooks's work is a national calamity. He is the brightest and most graceful of our essayists, and one of the ablest of journalists. He writes the "Essence of Parliament" in *Punch*. For many years he wrote the first leader in the *Illustrated London News*. An Indian Summary in one of the Eastern papers is his; and his other contributions to journalism and general literature are numerous and important.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Potato Fritters.—This is a rather uncommon dish; it only has to be more widely known to be approved.—Boil two large potatoes, bruise them fine, beat four yolks and three whites of eggs, and add to the above one large spoonful of cream, another of sweet wine, a squeeze of lemon, and a little nutmeg. Beat this batter well half an hour. It will be extremely light. Put a good quantity of fine lard into a stewpan, and drop a spoonful at a time of the batter into it. Fry them, and serve as a sauce, a glass of white wine, the juice of a lemon, one dessert spoonful of peach-leaf or almond water, and some white sugar, warmed together: not to be served in a dish.

Pancakes.—With Shrove-tide at hand the following receipt for making these popular cakes will be welcomed: Make a light batter of eggs, flour, and milk; a little salt, nutmeg, and ginger may be added; fry in a small pan, in hot dripping or lard. Sugar and lemon should be served to eat with them. Or, when eggs are scarce, make the batter with small beer, ginger, and so forth; or water, with flour, and a very little milk, will serve, but not so well as eggs and all milk.

A good Cement for Broken China, Glass, &c., is the following: Being nearly colourless, it possesses advantages which liquid glue and other cements do not. Dissolve half an ounce of gum acacia in a wineglass of boiling water; add plaster of Paris sufficient to form a thick paste, and apply it with a brush to the parts required to be cemented together.

To Exterminate Beetles.—Here are three methods of destroying these pests. 1. Place a few lumps of unslaked lime where they frequent. 2. Set a dish or trap containing a little beer or syrup at the bottom, and place a few sticks slanting against its sides, so as to form a sort of gangway for the beetles to climb up by, when they will go headlong into the bait set for them. 3. Mix equal weights of red led, sugar, and flour, and place it nightly near their haunts. This mixture, made into sheets, forms the beetle wafers sold at the oil shops.

To make Cream Pancakes, mix two eggs, well beaten, with a pint of cream, two ounces of sifted sugar, six of flour, a little nutmeg, cinnamon, and mace. Fry the pancakes thin with a bit of butter.—**Rice Pancakes** are made in this way: Boil half a pound of ground rice to a jelly in a pint of water or milk, and keep it well stirred from the bottom to prevent its being burnt; if too thick add a little more milk; take it off the fire; stir in six or eight ounces of butter, a pint of cream, six or eight eggs well beaten, a pinch of salt, sugar, and nutmeg, with as much flour as will make the batter thick enough. Fry them with lard or dripping.

How the Fair Sex were treated in Former Times.—From the supervision of the Roman Empire, to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, women spent most of their time alone, almost entire strangers to the joys of social life; they seldom went abroad, but to be spectators of such public diversions and amusements as the fashions of the time countenanced:—

> Francis I. was the first who introduced women on public days to Court; before his time nothing was to be seen at any of the Courts of Europe but grey-bearded politicians, plotting the destruction of the rights and liberties of mankind, and warriors clad in complete armour, ready to put their plots into execution. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries elegance had scarcely any existence, and even cleanliness was hardly considered as laudable. The use of linen was not known; and the most delicate of the fair sex wore woollen shifts. In Paris they had meat only three times a week; and one hundred livres (about five pounds sterling), was a large portion for a young lady. The better sort of citizens used splinters of wood and rags dipped in oil, instead of candles, which, in those days were a rarity hardly to be met with. Wine was only to be had at the shops of the Apothecaries, where it was sold as a cordial; and to ride in a two-wheeled cart, along the dirty rugged streets, was reckoned grandeur of so enviable a nature, that Philip the Fair prohibited the wives of citizens from enjoying it. In the time of Henry VIII. of England the peers of the realm carried their wives behind them on horseback, when they went to London; and in the same manner took them back to their country seats, with hoods of waxed linen over their heads, and wrapped in mantles of cloth to secure them from the cold.

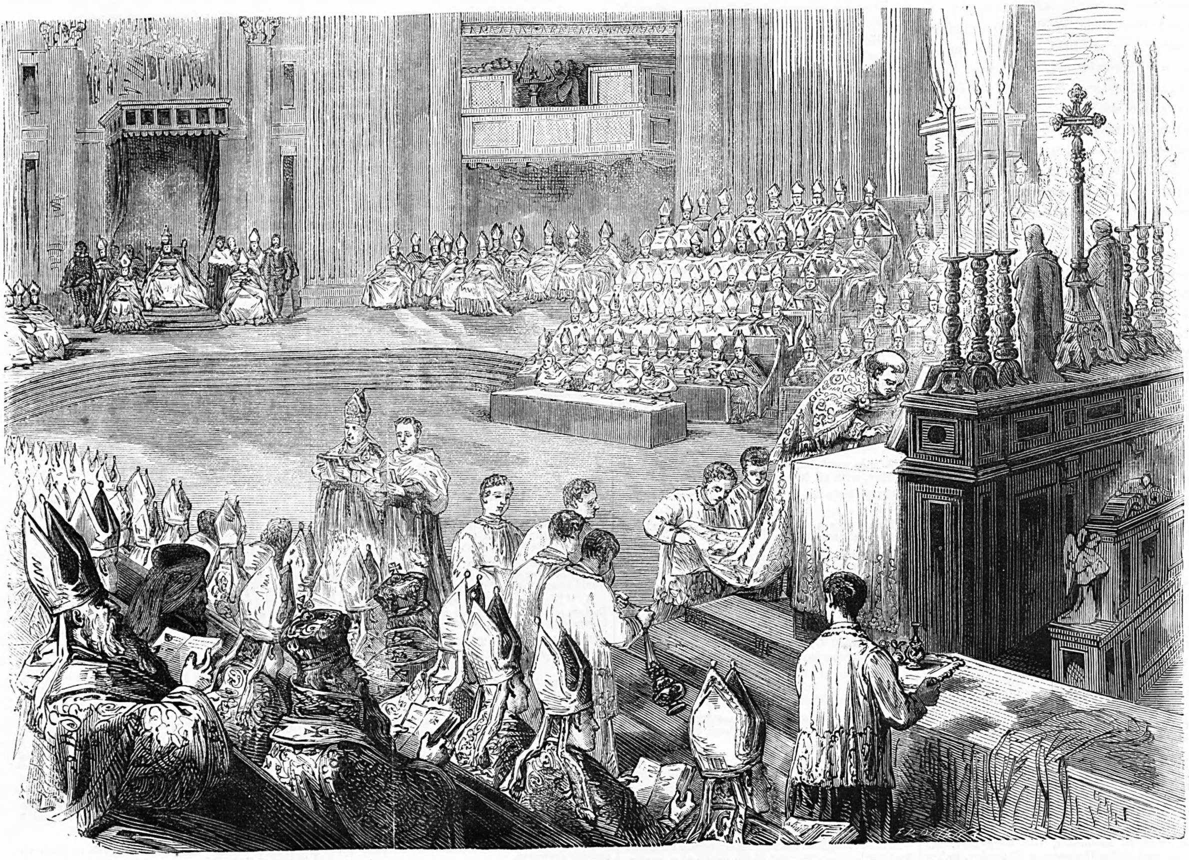
It is rather different in the nineteeth century. What lady would be seen in "a two-wheeled cart" now a-days? The bicycle, if you please. but a *cart*, and one with only two wheels!—perish the thought!

Children should not Drink during Meals.—An authority on household matters says many children acquire a habit of drinking during their meals; it would be more conducive to digestion if they were accustomed to drink only after having made a meal. This salutary rule is too often neglected, though it be certain that inundations of the stomach, during the mastication and maceration of the food, not only vitiate digestion, but they may be attended with other bad consequences, as cold drink, when brought in contact with the teeth previously heated, may easily occasion cracks or chinks in these useful bones, and pave the way for their carious dissolution.

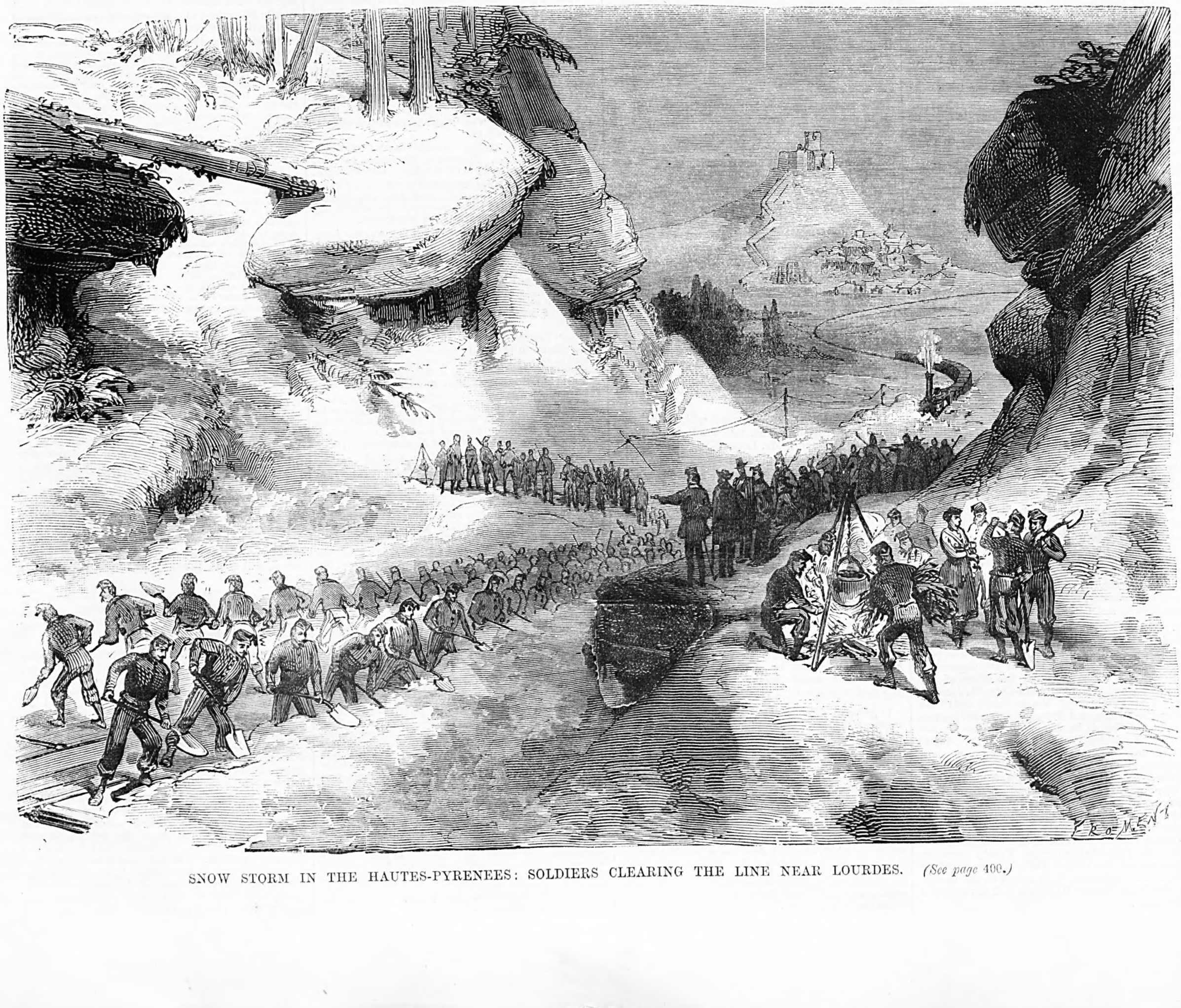
Preserving Eggs.—Eggs may be preserved by applying with a brush a solution of gum arabic to the shells, and afterwards packing them in dry charcoal dust.

To Make Salt Butter Fresh.—This may be accomplished by churning the salt butter with new milk, in the proportion of a pound of butter to a quart of milk. Treat the butter in all respects in churning as fresh. Cheap earthenware churns for domestic use may be had at any hardware shop.

Cure for a Sore Throat.—The following will be found efficacious when used at an early stage of the malady. Pour a pint of boiling water upon twenty-five or thirty leaves of common sage; let the infusion stand for half-an-hour. Add vinegar sufficient to make it moderately acid, and honey according to the taste. This combination of the astringent and the emollient principle seldom fails to produce the desired effect. The infusion must be used as a gargle several times a day. It has this advantage over many gargles—it is pleasant to the taste, and may be swallowed occasionally, not only without danger, but with advantage.



THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL: CELEBRATING MASS IN THE COUNCIL ROOM. *(See page 400.)*



SNOW STORM IN THE HAUTES-PYRENEES; SOLDIERS CLEARING THE LINE NEAR LOURDES. *(See page 400.)*

LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The history of the admirable institution which is illustrated on this page forms an interesting record. The institution had its origin in an agitation commenced about the year 1850, when a public meeting was held and a subscription got up which resulted in a sum of upwards of £1,400 being raised. The gentlemen who had originated the movement, finding they could not proceed further without the aid and sanction of the authorities of the town, handed over the money and books collected to a committee, consisting of members of the Town Council, which has ever since had the carrying out of the special Act of Parliament (the Liverpool Library and Museum Act, 1852), which was then obtained. In the first instance this committee purchased, as a temporary building, the Union News Room, Duke-street, adding, from time to time, as the books increased, two adjoining houses for storage, and erecting an additional building on the other side for the very large and costly ornithological collection bequeathed to the town of Liverpool by the late Earl of Derby, which formed the nucleus of the present very extensive Natural History Museum. The rapid extension of the library and museum, both in the accumulation of books and specimens, with the great increase of readers and visitors, compelled the committee to endeavour to procure more commodious premises. Their efforts were materially aided by the liberal offers made from time to time by the late Sir William Brown, Bart., formerly M.P. for South Lancashire, who eventually took upon himself the entire cost of the present building, erected on a site provided by the Corporation, the foundation stone of which was laid April 15, 1857, the formal opening taking place on October 18, 1860, that day being the anniversary of the library's first establishment in 1852. From the commencement, with scarcely an exceptional year, the library has gone on steadily increasing in the number of readers, books issued, books added (almost entirely by purchase), and in the amount produced by the penny rate. In 1854, the second year of the library's history, 98,760 volumes were issued, with a daily average of about 347. Last year the issue amounted to 624,619 volumes, with an average of 2,192 per day. This enormous issue is believed to be larger than that of any other library—certainly than that of any other *free* library—within our knowledge, either in this country or America. The rate, which at first realised from £3,000 to £4,000 per annum, now reaches the large amount of from £7,000 to £8,000. Of course, in the large circulation a few books have been stolen, and in some cases the purloiners detected and punished; but in comparison with the immense business done, their number has been small, and the loss to the library confined to a few pounds. The only *special* means taken for the detection of offenders is the constant presence in the reading room of a porter in uniform, one of the two men so employed being an experienced police-officer who has been connected with the institution from its first opening. It should also be mentioned, in connection with this subject, that all the books are stamped throughout with the library stamps before they are permitted to circulate. This makes the selling of any of them difficult, if not impossible.

The present staff consists of one chief librarian, one chief assistant, one second ditto, one third ditto, eleven boy assistants, and the two porters before mentioned. The chief librarian (Mr. George Hudson) has the sole charge of the entire library, and is responsible to the committee, who *meet at the library weekly, for every detail connected with its working.* In his absence the chief assistant (Mr. T. Formby) has charge, and is responsible to him in like mannsr.

The books are selected and recommended for purchase by the chief librarian, and submitted to the committee, with whom the final decision rests. About ninety-five periodicals, magazines, reviews, &c., are provided for the readers, but only a few newspapers are taken for the purpose of being bound and preserved as works of reference; newspapers are not supplied in the readers' room, this being essentially and exclusively a library of reference.

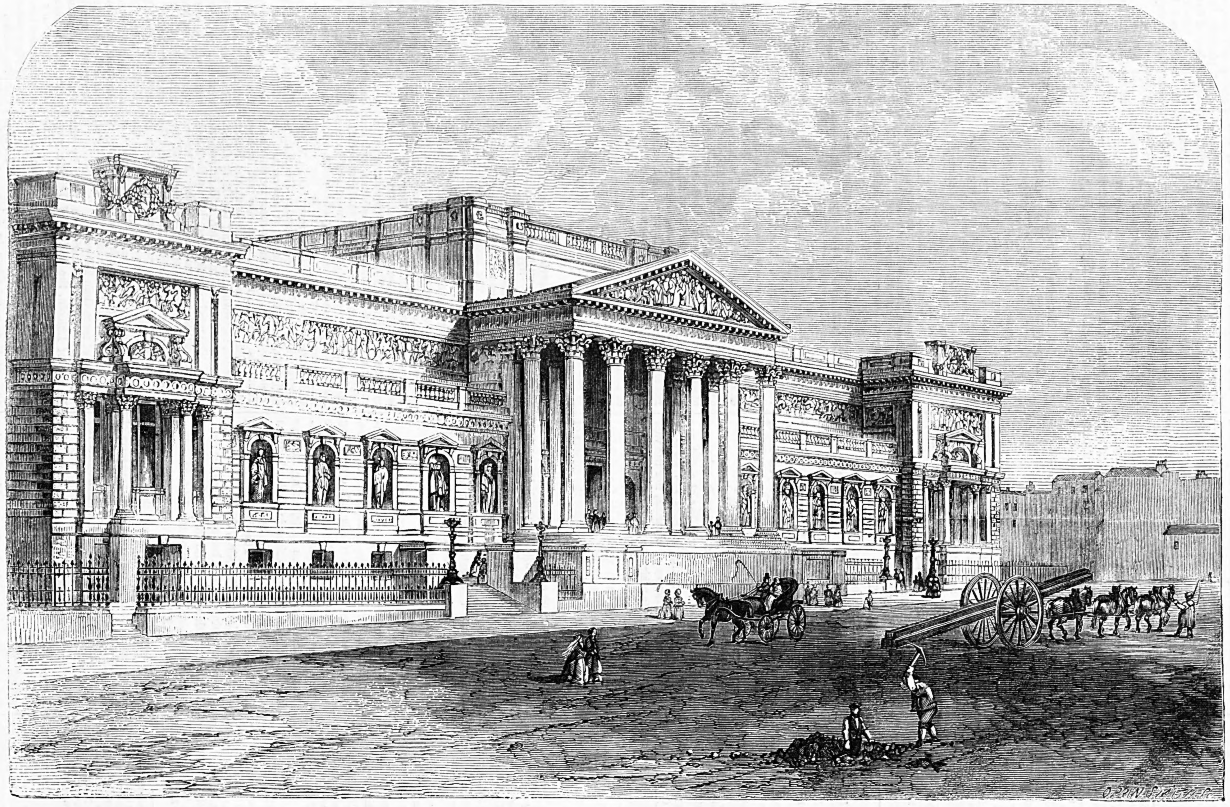
At the reference library statistics are not taken of the occupation, &c., of persons using the large reading room, but fully three fourths are, we believe, of the labouring and artizan classes, the remainder being clerks, shopkeepers, &c., with a fair number of doctors, clergy, and other professional men. There are free lectures held in connection with the institution during the winter months, and a school of science and government inspection is conducted within the building.

No endowment of this kind exists in connection with the institution, the whole of the departments being maintained out of the rate, viz., reference library, museum, and the two branch lending libraries.

This statement refers more especially to the reference department of the library, but the institution embraces in addition two lending libraries, which issue together a number of books about equal to the total issue of the reference library, and which are equally successful with that department. The museum is considered by competent authorities to be equal, if not superior, to any similar collection in the country outside of London, and is visited by upwards of 500,000 persons annually.

The total ordinary expenditure to the end of the year 1869 was £8,457 4s.

The total number of visitors from 1861 to 1868 was 3,116,175, giving a yearly average of 445,165.



LIVERPOOL FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MR. RUSSELL'S CONCERT.

Grand Sonata (pianoforte, in C, Op. 53)	*Beethoven.*
Air, "Adelaide"	*Beethoven.*
Solo Violin, "Fantasie Caprice"	*Vieuxtemps.*
Song, "Evening Song,"	*Blumenthal.*
Two, "Pensées Fugitives" (piano and violin)	*Heller and Ernst.*
Solo Pianoforte, "Nocturne." Grand Polonaise in A flat.	*Chopin.*
Solo violin, larghetto in F	*Spohr.*
Song, "Anita"	*Richards.*
Grand Sonata (pianoforte and violin) in A	*Beethoven.*

It is so seldom that a provincial audience has an opportunity of hearing the grandest works of the best masters interpreted in the best possible manner that we were not surprised to find the Birmingham Town Hall well filled on Friday night. Mr. Russell had provided a musical treat of no common order. There were the great tenor of the day, the most accomplished pianist, and the famous lady-violinist. Sims Reeves, Charles Hallé, and Norman-Neruda—these were the three *artistes* who sustained the whole heat and burden of the concert. But *place aux dames.* Madame Norman-Neruda is the musical wonder of the day. As a violinist she is incomparable. When she made her first appearance in London she reminded those critics who have got into "the sere, the yellow leaf," of another celebrated lady-performer on the violin—Mdlle. Teresa Milanello, who was wont to ravish the ears of her audience a generation ago by playing the music of Beethoven "with all the vigour and deep insight of a player of the sterner sex." This eulogium would apply equally to Madame Neruda. Her intonation, expression, phrasing, and brilliancy of tone are perfect. Her facility of execution is something wonderful, and was well illustrated by her performance of Vieuxtemps's brilliant "Caprice" fantasia. In the "Pensées Fugitives" of Heller and Ernst, and in Beethoven's splendid "Kreutzer" sonata, Madame Neruda was joined by Mr. Hallé, and the double performance produced a remarkable effect upon the audience, whose applause of each of the movements was as unanimous as it was certainly hearty and appreciative. It would have been better had the last-named sonata been placed higher on the programme; for English audiences invariably show their disinclination to sit out a concert to its termination, and the effect of the shuffling noise made by those persons who hurried out of the hall in the very middle of the sonata was not at all calculated to impress the musicians with the idea that we in the provinces care for music as much as metropolitan audiences do.

We are delighted to chronicle, as a fact beyond question, that Mr. Sims Reeves actually did appear, and sang the three songs allotted to him. Those who were not present will care to know that Mr. Reeves sang Beethoven's beautiful song as he always sings it, in a manner that none can surpass; and that Blumenthal's and Brinley Richards' songs aroused the enthusiasm of the audience to encore pitch. To the demand made for a repetition of "Adelaide" and the "Evening Song" Mr. Reeves declined to accede: he however responded to the encore of "Anita," and repeated that song.

Of Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte performances what need be said? The veteran pianist, whose name is known in every concert hall and every drawing room, excelled himself, and justified the title he has earned of being at the head of English pianists.

Mr. Russell deserves the thanks of the musical public of Birmingham for his enterprise in bringing together three such *artistes* as Madame Neruda, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Charles Hallé. We hope it is not the last time that Madame Neruda will visit the Midland metropolis.

GREAT FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM.—The premises and factory of Messrs. James Bayldon & Co., yarn-spinners, angola lace spinners, &c., Leen-side, Nottingham, were destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, by the overheating of a stove in the drying-room. The factory was in full work, and employed a large number of hands, who will be entirely thrown out of work. The fire occurred in one of the most dangerous parts of the town for a conflagration, being surrounded on one side by the timber yards of Mr. Abraham Pyatt, and on the other by the steam saw mills and wood-yards of Mr. William Harris, whose premises, it will be recollected, were burnt down about ten years ago. Not only were these wood-yards in dangerous proximity to the fire, but not very far off there are some premises in which combustible materials are kept in considerable quantities. The efforts of the Nottingham Fire Brigade succeeded in checking a fire which might otherwise have burnt half the business premises along the banks of the canal. People were just leaving church and chapel when the fire was discovered, and there was great excitement. Thousands of persons assembled. The damage is estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. Messrs. Bayldon are insured.

Captain the Hon. Ernest Cochrane writes to the *Times* that "Dr. Livingstone has been killed and burnt by the natives 90 days' journey from the Congo. He passed through a native town, and was three days on his journey when the King of the town died. The natives declared Livingstone had bewitched him, sent after him, told him he had bewitched their King, and he must die. They then killed him and burnt him. This news comes by a Portuguese traveller trading that way."

ON MARCH 5, the *Illustrated Midland News* will be ENLARGED by the addition of Eight Pages, in the shape of an outer page or cover.

ENLARGEMENT of the *Illustrated Midland News* on MARCH 5, making the paper 20 PAGES, the cheapest of all the Illustrated papers.

A YOUNG LADY of first-rate abilities, both as a Linguist and Musician (Piano and Harp), seeks an ENGAGEMENT in a Nobleman's Family as Governess. —Address, "M. W," 108, New Street, Birmingham.

ELIHU BURRITT'S WORKS.

Sparks from the Anvil, Illustrated, 1s. 6d,
Walk from London to John O'Groats, 5s.
Walk from London to Land's End and Back, 5s.
Walks in the Black Country, 5s.
Lectures and Speeches, 5s.
Thoughts and Notes at Home and Abroad, 4s.
Mission of Great Sufferings, 3s. 6d.
Old Burchell's Packet for the Children, 3s.
Jacob and Joseph and the Lesson of their Lives, 3s.
Washington's Words to Intending English Emigrants, 1s.
Fireside Words and Talks, 3s. 6d.

Copies of either of the above works sent postage free to any order.

CORNISH BROTHERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [564

GWENDOLINE'S HARVEST,

A NEW and interesting SERIAL TALE, is now appearing in

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL. [539

"THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST OF THE Magazines." *The Gentleman's Magazine.* 1s. Monthly.

SHIRLEY BROOKS, TOM TAYLOR, PERCY FITZGERALD, MARK LEMON, "CAVENDISH," "THE DRUID" contribute to *The Gentleman's Magazine.* Sold Everywhere. 1s.

"L HOMME QUI RIT." The only authorised English version of Victor Hugo's great Romance is appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine.* 1s.

THE CHRISTIAN VAGABOND: A New Serial Work, by Blanchard Jerrold, is appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine.* 1s.

WILL HE ESCAPE? A Novel, by Percy Fitzgerald, author of "Diana Gay," is appearing in *The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THREE Volumes of the New Series of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, price 7s. 6d. each, are now published; containing Tales, Essays, Poems, Sketches, &c., by the most eminent writers of the day.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. "It is not only a Magazine for the Gentleman, but a Magazine for the Lady."—*Vide* Preface. Price One Shilling, Monthly.

London: BRADBURY, EVANS, & CO., BOUVERIE STREET. [558

WORKS BY JOSEPH HATTON.

PIPPINS and CHEESE. Ornamental cloth, 5s.
THE TALLANTS of BARTON. Uniform with handy Volume Series. 2s. 6d.
CHRISTOPHER KENRICK. 2 vols. At Mudie's, and all Libraries.
NOT in SOCIETY. Edited by JOSEPH HATTON. At all Libraries. 1 vol.

LONDON: BRADBURY, EVANS, & Co., BOUVERIE STREET.

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,

which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,

Has Removed from 65, New Street, to

11, *BENNETT'S HILL*, 11,

(Next to the Bank of England),

WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*

Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [134

NOTICE.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ADVERTISER (Manchester), who did not forward his address, is informed that the charge for half-a-page advertisement, "same as Brown and Polson's," is £15. We cannot at present arrange for any particular position.

ART LOVER (Birmingham) will find the letters reprinted from the *Daily Post* in this week's *I. M. N.*

A MIDLANDER's letter is too long for publication, but we thank him heartily for his suggestions.

The Illustrated Midland News

BIRMINGHAM, FEB. 12, 1870.

THE question of supplying the cabmen with shelter is, we are glad to learn, exciting considerable interest in Birmingham. It may have surprised some to hear that that excellent institution, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has not given the movement the collective support which might have been expected from it. The fact, as it has been explained to us, is that the Society considered that the movement did not come within its already extensive range; and that, whilst as a Society it cannot assist the scheme, individual help will be cheerfully afforded it. The pictorial design for the proposed huts, which we give in this number, is by the active honorary secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was to have been presented to the Town Council, for that body's consideration. As, however, the Council declined to accede to the request of the memorialists, it was resolved to establish, in the interests of the cabmen, a new association, the members of which should take the entire management of the hut scheme. This has been done, and the town is being actively canvassed for subscriptions.

THIS is the season of strikes. In our immediate district we are fortunately free of disputes between employer and employed, if we except the Rowley colliery engine tenders' threatened strike. Elsewhere they are not so fortunate. In the Farnworth and Kersley district, for example, there are nearly two thousand colliers on strike. Their grievance appears, on the face of it, to be worthy the masters' best consideration. There has been a reduction amounting to 2s. 8d. per pit load; all the men ask is an advance of wages equal to the last reduction. At Wigan, St. Helens, Ashton, Oldham, and other districts, the employers have, it is stated, conceded the advance; whilst in the Farnworth and Kersley district only one coal-owner has raised the wages. Mr. Hulton, of the Hulton Collieries, has given, in two instalments, 1s. 2d. per pit load. Those who live at a distance from the manufacturing districts can scarcely understand the miseries of a strike, nor the vast sum involved in its maintenance. At Farnworth and Kersley there are from 1,500 to 1,700 colliers on strike. They have not struck for nothing. The advance of wages which they seek would make £473,000 in one year amongst the miners of Lancashire, Staffordshire, and South Wales. Whilst they are on strike, adults are allowed by the Trade Society to which they belong 10s. a week; children under twelve receive 1s. per week during the same time. It is improbable that the strike will spread. Trades Unionism is not so powerful in the disaffected district as it is in some other localities. At many of the collieries no Union men are employed.

HER MAJESTY's health, the general tranquillity that prevails, the diminution of taxes, the reformation of the mode of conducting Parliamentary elections, the land question, the question of education, naturalisation, improvements in the law, religious tests, rating, licenses for the sale of liquors, crime in Ireland—these are the heads of the Queen's Speech, which was read to Parliament on Tuesday by the Lord Chancellor. Taken altogether, the Royal Message is less disappointing than has often been the case. It touches with a firm hand upon the two most important topics of the day—the Irish Question and National Education:—

> It will be proposed to you to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which collectively constitute the great bulk of the people.

We are not sanguine enough to hope that the question, which has been the *bête noir* of Conservatives as well as Liberals, will be settled this Session. The paragraph respecting education looks like business. If education be not now diffused to the extent it ought to be, the demons Ignorance and Vice will for ever rear their loathsome heads to the sorrow of the community. There is a probability that some anomalies of our legal system will be remedied—if not remedied, discussed upon the basis of the report of the Commission on Courts of Judicature. As regards the question of Religious Tests, "Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of this question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions, and to heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded." It is proposed to extend the incidence of Rating, and to place the collection of local rates "on a simple and uniform footing." The amendment of the Licensing Laws is recommended. The most important part of the Speech is contained in the last paragraph:—

> The recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its accompanying evils, has filled her Majesty with painful concern. The Executive Government has employed freely the means at its command for preventing outrage, and a partial improvement may be observed; but, although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at former periods, the indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious. For the removal of such evils, her Majesty places her main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the law, yet she will not hesitate to recommend to you the adoption of special provisions should such a policy appear during the course of the Session to be required by the paramount interests of peace and order, upon these and all other subjects.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP SUFFRAGAN OF LINCOLN.

The venerable church of St. Mary's, Nottingham, was, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the scene of a most interesting ceremony, viz., the consecration of the Venerable Henry Mackenzie as Bishop Suffragan of Lincoln, this being the first appointment of the kind that has been made for more than two centuries past. The weather was very unfavourable, but at eleven o'clock the streets, from the Low Pavement to the church, were thronged to see the procession, which took the following order:—

Municipal Corporations.
Magistrates of the County, two and two.
Churchwardens, two and two.
Choir, two and two.
Minor Canons of Lincoln, two and two.
Clergy, two and two.
Rural Deans, two and two.
Prebendaries, two and two. Canons, two and two.
Archdeacons, two and two.
The Dean of Lincoln. The Registrar.
Bishop Designate and Preacher.
Bishop of Wellington and Bishop of St. Andrew's.
Bishop of Hereford. Bishop of Lichfield.
The Bishop of Lincoln's Verger.
The Bishop of Lincoln as Bishop of the Diocese.
Apparitor-General, &c.
The Bishop of London, acting for the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On arriving at the church the procession was met by the Bishop of Lincoln (as Bishop of the Diocese) and his chaplains, and the vicar and clergy of St. Mary's, who joined the procession as it passed. "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung as the choir entered, at the conclusion of which a voluntary was played. The Bishop of London then proceeded to the north side of the altar, on the south side of which were seated the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Wellington, and the Bishop of St. Andrew's. The Bishop of Peterborough had been expected to attend, but was prevented, owing to indisposition. The litany was intoned by the Rev. M. Maclure, Vicar of Habergham Eaves, Burnley. The Bishop of London read the first part of the Communion Service, the epistle being taken by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the gospel by the Bishop of Lichfield. The Nicene Creed and the responses were sung. The Rev. Prebendary Morse, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, and chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, preached the sermon, taking for his text Matthew v. 14, "Ye are the lights of the world."

The consecration services commenced with the singing of a hymn, written for the day by the Bishop of Lincoln, "O, Jerusalem beloved." The Bishop Designate was then conducted to the vestry, where he assumed the Bishop's rochet, and, on returning, was presented to the Bishop of London for consecration by the Bishops of Lincoln and Lichfield. The Bishop of Lincoln said, "Most reverend father in God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man to be ordained and consecrated a bishop." Mr. Hart Dyke then read the Queen's mandate, after which the Bishop-designate had the oath administered to him. The litany was chanted by a minor canon of Lincoln and the choir, and the prayer at the end was said by the Vicar of St. Mary's. The usual questions were put to the Bishop Designate by the Bishop of London, after which the former again retired to the vestry, whilst the hymn "Oft in Sorrow, oft in Woe" (written by Kirke White) was sung. The Bishop-designate, on returning, knelt at the rails. The *Veni Creator* was beautifully sung by the choir. Then the bishop knelt, and the six bishops present laid their hands on his head, the Bishop of London meanwhile invoking the Holy Ghost. This was a solemn, imposing, and impressive sight. The newly-consecrated bishop then took his place within the communion rails. After the prayer for the Church militant had been read, the choir and general public left the church, and the Holy Communion was partaken of by such as remained. The offertory is to be applied to the erection of a new pulpit in St. Mary's Church, as a thank-offering to Almighty God, in memory of the consecration of a Bishop Suffragan, after an interval of more than 200 years.

The exhortation having been read by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of London gave the Absolution, and the service terminated. The procession then returned in inverted order to the place whence it had started.

In the afternoon between 500 and 600 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a banquet in the Mechanics' Hall. Every available seat was taken and the galleries and orchestra were crowded by spectators. The gathering was the most important that has been held in Nottingham in connection with the Church for many years. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln presided, and amongst those present were the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Wellington, the Bishop of St. Andrew's, the Bishop of Hereford, and the Bishop of Lichfield, the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, Earl Manvers, Mr. F. C. Smith, M.P., Mr. C. Seely, jun., M.P., the Mayor of Nottingham, the Mayor of Newark, the Mayor of East Retford, the Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, &c.

The Right Reverend the Chairman proposed "The health of the Queen," and alluded to Her Majesty's connection with the event of that day —the revival of a suffragan bishopric after an interval of more than 200 years. Having quoted a remark of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, that the number of judges had been increased from 14 to 24, while only one addition had been made to the episcopacy for thirty years, the right rev. chairman said it was the present Premier who came forward in 1850 with resolutions declaring that an increase was absolutely necessary; and in 1852 that late noble statesman and patriot, Lord Derby, issued a commission, of which he (the speaker) was a member, to consider what means could be devised to increase the episcopacy. That commission recommended that certain places should give titles to dioceses, and that the Act of Henry VIII. should be revived. The Act of Henry VIII. had been revived, but they had had no other increase as yet of the episcopate. He considered this recovery of our English privilege as but the beginning; it was only one step to a further advance, for they required that our great unmanageable dioceses should be sub-divided, and the use they had made of the revived Act of Parliament that day was only one of the means to the end.

Earl Manners proposed the health of the Lord Bishop of London. The Mayor of Nottingham proposed the health of the Bishop of Lincoln. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in replying, read a short address of welcome in Greek to the Archbishop of Tenos, whom he was sure they had all great pleasure in meeting as their guest. The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos in return read an address in Greek. Bishop Mackenzie proposed the health and happiness of the consecrating bishops of the day, and the Bishop of Lichfield replied.

The toast-list having been completed, the interesting proceedings were brought to a termination.

St. Mary's Church, in which the ceremony of consecration was performed, is one of the finest churches in the Midland Counties. A remarkable feature is the length of the nave; the porch, a very fine one, is decaying, and it is to be hoped will be soon restored; and the general appearance of the edifice is that of a cathedral more than a parish church. Over the altar is a famous painting by Bartelomeo, presented to the church thirty years ago by H. Wright, Esq., at a cost of £800. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated for the consecration by ladies, whose loving work was admired by all who saw it. A temporary reredos was the most noticeable of the decorations. It was constructed in the form of panelling. On a crimson ground were gold *fleur-de-lys* and stars, the edging of the panelling being composed of lilies and evergreens. This had a most charming effect. On each side of the altar-walls was an emblem of the Holy Trinity, also worked in lilies and evergreens. Over the vestry door was the sacred monogram, I.H.S., surmounted by "Rejoice evermore" on a scroll, and the texts, "Pray without ceasing," "Quench not the Spirit," on each side. Banners were disposed about the organ (which stands almost in the middle of the church), and a few over the western entrance.

Dr. Mackenzie performed his first official act on Saturday at the village of Farnsfield, near Southwell, the occasion being the consecration of an additional piece of land to the churchyard of the parish church of St. Michael. The Bishop preached, and, with the clergy, afterwards lunched with the rector, the Rev. H. R. Wilkins.

Our engraving illustrates the ceremony after the Bishop-Designate had been robed and had returned to the altar, and immediately previous to the imposition of hands.

WOLVERHAMPTON POULTRY, PIGEON, AND DOG SHOW.

Following the lead of other centres, Wolverhampton in 1867 established an exhibition of poultry, pigeons, rabbits, roots, and grain; but as the public did not patronise the exhibition to a sufficient extent to make it a pecuniary success, the committee this year excluded rabbits from the competition, and substituted classes for dogs. The Exhibition on Friday, Saturday, and Monday last, showed the wisdom of the change; for of dogs alone there were 160 entries; the total number of entries being 655, divided thus: poultry (29 classes), 392 entries; pigeons (10 classes), 103 entries; dogs (10 classes), 160 entries. The amount of money offered as prizes was £170, which was about £30 more than that given last year.

In the poultry department there was a fine collection of dorkings, game fowls, Cochin Chinas, &c. The Countess of Dartmouth exhibited in both Dorking classes. The game birds were a very excellent class, and many of the specimens have been successful in carrying off first and second prizes at previous shows. The game hens too were all very good. They were not quite so good in form as last year's birds, which is owing to the fact that of late years breeders have paid more attention to the cultivation of a white muffled face than to excellence of form. The Cochin Chinas numbered six entries of white; fifteen of partridge; fifteen of buff; and eight any variety; being about the same as last year. In the "any variety" class some good hens were exhibited.

If not numerous, the turkey, geese, and duck classes were represented by some really magnificent birds. In the turkey class, the first and second prize birds were wonderful specimens. The white Aylesbury ducks were very good as a selection, and the any variety class included some pretty specimens of the Black East India and Carolina ducks.

The pigeons were a capital show, there being very few inferior birds amongst them. The carriers were not particularly noteworthy—the pouters were all good. Both fantails and Antwerps were well represented, especially the last-named. There were some fine-looking dragoons, and jacobins also. Considering the size of the show the foreign owls were numerous, and all fine birds. The "any variety" class had some pretty birds, including swallows, black barbs, nuns, Maine pigeons, Labors, Archangels, turbits, &c.

The dogs were a new and certainly interesting feature of the show. There were four or five pointers of meritorious character, but they could not be styled first class. The setter class included some good dogs. Retrievers were numerously represented, but were nearly all spoilt by their heavy sour-looking heads. The only fault amongst the Spaniels was that the best of them were too big, and one or two had a poodle-like look about the head. Though there were only a few Greyhounds they represented the class well. The Fox-terriers were nearly all good. The Bull-terriers were passable dogs, but the any variety class had scarcely a good dog in it.

The following is the prize list:—

POULTRY.

Class 1.—Dorkings (any colour).—1st of £2 and a silver cup or £5, Mr. John Copple, Prescott. 2nd of £1, The Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Rotherham. 3rd of 10s., the Rev. E. Bartrum, Great Berkhamstead.

Class 2.—Dorkings.—1st, the Rev. E. Bartrum. 2nd, J. F. Tiebert, Esq., Wellesbourne Hall.

Class 3.—Game, black or brown breasted.—1st of £2 and silver cup of £5, Mr. Charles Chaloner, Whitwell. 2nd, Mr. Samuel Matthews, Stowmarket. 3rd, Mr. Charles Chaloner, Whitwell.

Class 4.—Game (any other variety).—1st, Mr. Charles Chaloner, Whitwell. 2nd, Mr. H. M. Julian, Hull.

Class 5.—Game (any variety).—1st, Mr. Charles Chaloner, Whitwell. 2nd, Mr. James Forsyth, Wolverhampton.

Class 6.—Spanish.—1st, Mr. Henry Beldon, Goitstock. 2nd, Mr. John William Bagley, Wolverhampton.

Class 7.—Cochin China (white).—1st, Mr. Julius Sichel, Timperley. 2nd, Mr. L. H. Ricketts, Banwell.

Class 8.—Cochin China (partridge).—1st, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Manchester. 2nd, Mr. Jno. Fowler, Aylesbury.

Class 9.—Cochin China (buff).—1st of £2, and a silver cup of £5 as an extra prize, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Manchester. 2nd, Mr. Howard Mapplebeck. 3rd, Mr. Howard Mapplebeck, Woodfield.

Class 10.—Cochin China (any variety).—1st, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Manchester. 2nd, Mr. Edward Fearon.

Class 11.—Spangled Hamburghs (gold).—1st, Mr. Henry Beldon, Goitstock. 2nd, Mr. W. A. Hyde, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Class 12.—Spangled Hamburghs (silver).—1st and an extra prize, Mr. Henry Beldon, Goitstock. 2nd, Mr. James Fielding, Newchurch.

Class 13.—Hamburghs (gold pencilled).—1st, Mr. Joseph Walker, Ripley. 2nd, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Trentham Hall.

Class 14.—Hamburghs (silver pencilled).—1st, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Trentham Hall. 2nd, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Trentham Hall.

Class 15.—Hamburghs (any variety).—1st, Mr. James Fielding, Newchurch. 2nd, Mr. Henry Beldon, Goitstock.

Class 16.—Light Brahma.—1st, Mr. A. O. Worthington, Newton Park. 2nd, Lady Frances Bushby, Kingston Hill.

Class 17.—Dark Brahma.—1st, Mrs. Burrell, Ipswich. 2nd, Mrs. A. Hurt, Derby.

Class 18.—Brahma Hens (any colour).—1st, Mrs. Burrell, Ipswich. 2nd, Mrs. A. Hurt, Derby.

Class 19.—French Fowl.—1st, The Hon. Charles Fitzwilliam, Rotherham. 2nd, Mr. R. B. Wood, Uttoxeter.

Class 20.—Game Bantams (any colour).—Cock and Hen.—1st, Mr. Charles Chaloner, Whitwell. 2nd, Mr. Richard Swift, Southwell. 3rd, Mr. Herbert Ashmore, Brimington.

Class 21.—(Any variety except game).—1st, Mr. M. Leno Dunstable. 2nd, Mr. H. Draycott, Humberstone.

Class 22.—(Any other variety not previously mentioned.)—1st, Mr. Henry Beldon, Goitstock; Polands. 2nd, His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, Trentham Hall.

Class 23.—(Selling class).—1st, The Rev. G. F. Hodson, Bridgewater; Dorkings. 2nd, Mr. J. Eggington, Wolverhampton; Spanish cock. 3rd, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Manchester.

Class 24.—Turkeys.—1st, Mr. John Smith, Grantham, Cambridge. 2nd, Mr. Frederick Lythall, Banbury,

Class 25.—Turkey.—1st, The Rev. George Gilbert, Claxton, 2nd, Mr. Frederick Lythall, Banbury.

Class 26.—Geese.—1st, Mr. George Hustler, gander and goose. 2nd, Mr. J. K. Fowler, Aylesbury.

Class 27.—Ducks (Aylesbury).—1st, Mrs. Mary Seamons, Hartwell. 2nd, Mr. John K. Fowler, Aylesbury.

Class 28.—Ducks (Rouen).—1st, Mr. John While, Whitby. 2nd, Mr. S. H. Stott, Rochdale.

Class 29.—Ducks (any other variety).—1st, Mr. M. Leno, Dunstable. 2nd, Mr. John K. Fowler, Aylesbury.

PIGEONS.

Class 30.—Tumblers.—1st, Mr. R. Fulton, Deptford; age, over 1 year. 2nd, Mr. Joshua Fielding, jun., Rochdale.

Class 31.—Carriers.—1st, Mr. R. Fulton, Deptford; age, over 1 year. 2nd, Mr. James F. While, Birmingham.

Class 32.—Pouters.—1st, Mr. R. Fulton, Deptford. 2nd, Mr. R. Fulton, Deptford.

Class 33.—Fantails.—1st, Mr. W. H. Tomlinson, Newark. 2nd, Mr. Henry Yardley, Birmingham.

Class 34.—Antwerps.—1st, Mr. Joseph Bradley, Birmingham. 2nd, Mr. Edward Bemrose, Derby.

Class 35.—Dragoons.—1st, Mr. Frank Graham, Birkenhead. 2nd, Mr. Frank Graham, Birkenhead.

Class 36.—Jacobins.—1st, Miss Fanny Easten, Hull. 2nd, Mr. Henry Yardley, Birmingham.

Class 37.—Trumpeters.—1st, Mr. R. Fulton, Deptford. 2nd, Mr. R. Fulton, Deptford.

Class 38.—Owls.—1st, Mr. Joshua Fielding jun., Rochdale. 2nd, Mr Arthur Dove, York.

Class 39.—Any other variety.—1st, Mr. Henry Yardley, Birmingham. 2nd, O. E. Cresswell, Esq., Hanworth Rectory. 3rd, Mr. Joshua Fielding, jun., Rochdale.

DOGS.

Class 40.—Pointers.—1st, Mr. R. S. Saddler, Sutton Coldfield. 2nd, Mr. Charles Frederick Clark, Pirton. 3rd, Captain Read, Hadley Park.

Class 41.—Setters.—1st, Mr. J. Gibson, jun., Wiggington, Tamworth. 2nd, Mr. Thomas Campbell Eyton, Wellington. 3rd, Mr. S. Lang, Clifton, Bristol.

Class 42.—Retrievers.—1st, Mr. C. Burnett, Wolverhampton. 2nd, Mr. Edward Jeffery, Wolverhampton. 3rd, Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, Wolverhampton.

Class 43.—Spaniels.—1st, Mr. P. Bullock, Bilston. 2nd, Mr. James Bishop, Eyton. 3rd, Mr. Norris Edward Best, Willenhall.

Class 44.—Greyhounds.—1st, Mr. Edward Leake, Ludlow. 2nd, Mr. George Waters, Wolverhampton.

Class 45.—Fox Terriers.—1st, Mr. Walter J. Harrison, Selly Oak. 2nd, Mr. W. Nicholson Archer, Stourbridge. 3rd, Mr. Walter J. Harrison, Selly Oak.

Class 46.—Bull Terriers.—1st, Mr. W. Mayhew, Birmingham. 2nd, Mr. James Watts, King's Heath. 3rd, Mr. Robert H. Kearnes, Bilston.

Class 47.—Terriers any variety excepting fox and bull terriers).—1st, Mr. Charles Sabin, Wolverhampton. 2nd, Mrs. E. Fellows, Wolverhampton. 3rd. Mr. James Moore, Wolverhampton.

Class 48.—Toy dogs (weight not exceeding 6 lbs.) 1st, Mrs. Annesley Dunstall. 2nd, Mr. A. J. Lawley, Bilston. 3rd, Mr. John Elwell, Birmingham.

Class 49.—Any variety, not previously mentioned.—1st, The Rev. G. F. Hodson, North Petherton. 2nd, Mr. George Somerfield, Wolverhampton. 3rd, Mr. Joshua H. Dawes, Moseley Hall.

The Judges were:—Poultry: Mr. J. Martin, Claines, Worcester; Mr. John Douglas, Clumber, Worksop. Pigeons: W. B. Tegetmeir, Esq., Finchley, London. Dogs: W. Lort, Esq., The Cotteridge, King's Norton; J. Walker, Esq., Oaks House, Halifax.

On Friday the attendance was very large, especially in the afternoon, when the show was visited by the *élite* of the neighbourhood.

Birmingham Joint Stock Bank.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the Exchange Assembly Rooms on Monday, Mr. G. F. Muntz presiding. The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said "there was an increase in the amount of money deposited and also on current balances, thus showing that there had been no decrease in public confidence, but, on the contrary, an increase." There was no business of great importance transacted.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

We regret to learn that Mr. Bright is somewhat seriously indisposed. Suffering from the effects of overwork, he has been advised that change of air and recreation are necessary.—Mr. Bright continues in a very low state. He was to leave London for Rochdale on Thursday.

Mr. Gladstone is very unwell. Lord Clarendon is suffering from gout.

It has been decided to establish a Grocers' Exchange at Wolverhampton.

A gas-pipe blew up in New-street, Prince's End, near Birmingham, on Sunday, and slightly injured a woman.

Mr. Alexander, formerly proprietor of the Regent Hotel, Leamington, died suddenly on Monday.

The new line between Landyssul and Newcastle Emlyn, distance seven miles and seven furlongs, is estimated to cost £27,341.

The works of the students of the Worcester School of Art were on view on Friday and Saturday.

A woman who jumped from the gallery at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel, on the Sunday of the panic, has died.

Thomas Joseph Parsons, aged seven, fell into some hot water at the Patent Shaft Ironworks, Wednesbury, on Thursday, and died on the next day.

Mr. Markham Clifton has declined to stand for Nottingham. Mr. H. S. Wright, brother to the retiring member, will be probably solicited to become a candidate.

The season for salmon fishing began on the 2nd inst. Several fine fish have been caught in the Severn at Worcester. One fish weighed 27lb., which, at 5s. per lb., the usual figure for Severn salmon at the opening of the season, gives the value of the haul to the lucky fisherman at £6 15s.

Mr. Harrison's Concert.—For his concert, on Thursday next, Mr. Harrison has obtained the services of Madame Schumann, Herr Joachim, Signor Piatti, Madame Sherrington, and Mr. Vernon Rigby. The programme is a most attractive one, and includes Beethoven's trio in G major (Op. 1, No. 2), for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; Sullivan's song, "Birds of the Night;" songs by Schubert and Schumann; with selections from the works of Mendelssohn, Mozart, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Spohr.

Murder at Leicester.—Shorly after midnight on Saturday, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Pasture-lane, Leicester, heard cries of "murder," near the canal. A splash being heard, a search was made, and the dead body of a woman was found in the water, and identified as that of a young woman named Cripps, who had for some time been living apart from her husband. Suspicion points to two men who a short time previously had been seen in company with her. The inquest has been begun and adjourned.

A Narrow Escape.—On Sunday night an accident happened to the 8.35 p.m. mail train from Leamington to Stafford, on the London and North Western Railway. As the mail was entering Coventry Station it came into collision with an empty train that was being moved from a siding on to the main line. The Post-office van was smashed, and the next carriage to it overturned. There were about thirty-seven passengers in the train, several of whom were severely shaken by the collision, but none of them were seriously injured.

The "Tipton Slasher" in the Workhouse.—The "Tipton Slasher," William Perry, once a fighting man of great power, is reported to be in Gateshead workhouse. The *Newcastle Chronicle* has interviewed Perry, who once held the champion's belt for three years, Ben Caunt refusing to fight him. Perry fought Tom Sayers in 1854, at Nor- man's Land, near Chatham. A horrible story is told of this affair:—

> The "Slasher" had put out his tongue to exasperate Tom, and Tom, hitting from beneath, caught him on the chin. The tongue was bitten almost in twain, and the "Slasher" was instantly all but choked with his own blood. Up went the sponge, and the belt passed to the man who added to its fame by his own great exploits, and who kept it to his death. After this Perry fought no more. He set up a public-house at Spon-lane, called "The Champions," and for a time appeared to be doing pretty well; but, unapt for business, he got wrong, and had to wind-up. He afterwards travelled as boxing instructor with Captain Hobson. of the 7th Fusiliers, and but for the death of his gallant friend at Balaclava, the "Slasher" would not now have been an inmate of the workhouse. In his old age he has fallen back upon the trade of his youth, and seeking work as a ropemaker, he came to this locality. There he fell ill. The once famous "Tipton Slasher" is now a stranded wreck, a poor castaway—apparently forgotten, and certainly neglected, for no fault of his own, by those who once took a pride in his athletic performances, and turned their pride to profit. His career points a moral which it is to be hoped will not be forgotten.

There appear to be several "Slashers" in the field. One denies the *Chronicle's* statement.

A Greek upon Clerical and Municipal Costume.—A contemporary gives a translation of a letter addressed to a friend at Peterborough by one of the Greek Archimandrites attendant upon the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, during his visit to Nottingham last week. The writer says:—

> I have observed an extraordinary similarity of appearance between the waiters and the inferior clergy when not in their official dress, and the conviction was gradually forced upon my mind, that in their humility they had undertaken the task of ministering at the tables of their superiors. Amongst them, however, was one distinguished from all the rest by the splendour of his attire, and who hovered about the Mayor like a "Red Admiral butterfly upon a tulip." This individual led us to reflect on a great singularity I had noticed in the proceedings of the day, which was this: although the Bishops resembled "magpies," and the clergy "rooks" (like rooks, too, in their tendency to come lagging along in twos and threes), the Mayor and Corporation rivalled the peacock tribe! Before them was carried a magnificent instrument made of solid gold, and the scarlet hue of their garments reminded me of nothing so much as a live coal which had just dropped into a heap of cinders. I say I began to reflect on the singular inconsistency of the English, who thus honour their civil authorities, while they begrudge the smallest picturesqueness of costume to higher dignitaries, when the intelligent neighbour who had before enlightened me, again explained, *sotto voce*, "There is a difference between Mayoralatry and Mariolatry." I confess that to my dull ears the distinction was scarcely perceptible.

A boy named Candelet was drowned while sliding on Pott's Pool, Handsworth.

Lady Palmerston's will has been proved, and the personality sworn under £100,000.

The report that Lord Bute had purchased a piece of land at Oxford as a site for a Roman Catholic church is contradicted.

Until fresh arrangements can be made, the telegraphic business at Redditch will be conducted by the Midland Railway Company.

Tom Harman, a boiler maker, of Swan Village, was recently repairing a boiler, when the steam escaped and scalded him so badly that he died.

The *Western Mail* says that the Government have decided to prosecute the father of the Welsh fasting girl at the forthcoming Carmarthenshire Assizes. Mr. Giffard, Q.C., will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

At the late ordination of the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. W. J. Cruft, choirmaster of the Nottingham Church Choral Union, was admitted to the Diaconate. Mr. Cruft was not licensed to any curacy, but ordained solely on the ground of the office which he holds. This is, we believe, the first case of the kind on record.—*Musician.*

A lad named Campbell, who was taken over to the employ of the General Post Office in the service of the telegraph, at Gloucester, is in custody on the charge of stealing several letters, which were found in his possession.

A melancholy event has occurred at Leicester. Mr. G. Bullen, manager of the Ashby brach of the Leicester Bank, hanged himself to the bed-post. Overwork at the balances is said to have preyed upon Mr. Bullen's spirits, and led to his fatal attempt upon his life. A verdict of temporary instanity was returned at the inquest.

Extraordinary Destruction of Pictures.—An unaccountable affair has taken place at Mr. Goodwin's, Wigwell Hall, the scene of Townley's crime. Last week several valuable pictures were found to have been wantonly destroyed. Suspicion fell upon Mr. Goodwin's son, William Henry Goodwin, who was found by the police sitting by the library fire with several of the pictures burning before him. On being discovered he said "Let them burn." He offered no explanation of his conduct. He has been committed for trial.

The Miners' Dispute at Thorncliffe.—The strike at the Thorncliffe Mines of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., which have lasted forty-six weeks, will probably shortly terminate. On Saturday Lord Wharncliffe and Earl Stanhope gave audience to a deputation from the Miners' Union, when the points in dispute were discussed, and certain bases were laid down for negotiation with the proprietors of the collieries. Messrs. Newton seemed disposed to think that terms might ultimately be agreed upon.

Illuminated Leather Work.—Mr. Corns, bookbinder, Market-hall passage, Birmingham, has submitted to us some excellent examples of what he not inappropriately calls illuminated leather-work. They are done in gold and colours for the sides and backs of books. This style of work is applicable to a variety of purposes—mats for tables, shelving leather for book-cases, &c. We give, on page 402, an illustration of one of Mr. Corns's various designs. This, it will be seen, is specially designed for a music-book. The ornamental scroll-work is in gold, the centre title in green and gold, or any other colours according to taste. Mr. Corns, in the year 1849, in the exhibition at Bingley Hall, Broad-street, elaborately finished a folio bible in the Corinthian style, which was favourably noticed in the papers of that date. Recently Mr. Corns has given his attention to the cabinet and upholstering finishing of tables, library leather, and chair-banding, in every style of art.

The Sheriffs for 1870.—The following are the Sheriffs for 1870 in the Midland district:—

Derbyshire.—Eben William Robertson, of Chilcote, Burton-on-Trent, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—Robert Blagden Hale, of Alderley, near Wootton-under-Edge, Esq.

Herefordshire.—Edmund Smalley Hutchinson, of Longworth, near Hereford, Esq.

Leicestershire.—Edward Basil Farnham, of Quorndon House, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—George Lewis Watson, of Rockingham Castle, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—James Thomas Edge, of Strelley, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—John Weyland, of Woodeaton, Esq.

Shropshire.—Salusbury Kynaston Mainwaring, of Otely Park, Esq.

Staffordshire.—John Hartley, of Wolverhampton, Esq.

Warwickshire.—Charles Fetherston Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Thomas Rowley Hill, of Catherine Hill House, Worcester, Esq.

Extraordinary Scene at Stafford.—As two porters, Joseph Dutch and John Grant, were removing two bottles and a bag from a luggage-train at Stafford on Saturday evening, one of the bottles exploded, and Grant immediately cried out that he was "on fire and burning all over." Water mixed with soda was poured over the burning man, whose clothes were burnt until they fell off. He was taken to the Stafford County Infirmary, where it was discovered that, in addition to the burns upon his body and arms, his face was also frightfully burnt, the sight of one eye being totally destroyed, and that of the other nearly so. Dutch was also severely burnt about the legs and feet, and his trousers and boots were completely destroyed. Immediately after the occurrence the passenger to whom the bottles and bag belonged was apprehended. When taken into custody he gave several different accounts of himself, one statement he made being that he resided at Molyneux House, Wolverhampton (the site of the late Exhibition). He, however, ultimately stated that his name was Thomas Earley, of No. 6, Starling-place, St. Stephen's, Norwich. He had in his possession a railway ticket from Stoke-upon-Trent to Wolverhampton, and a considerable number of papers, the nature of which has not yet transpired, was found upon him. The contents of the bottles are of a fluid character, and in colour dark and treacly-looking. Whether or not it is Fenian "Greek Fire," as is supposed by many, is not at present known. The bag was filled with a substance which in appearance resembles Indian corn meal. The prisoner has been remanded.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Shrewsbury has left for Rome.

We believe that Mr. Oakley, of Cliff House, and not Lord Guernsey, succeeds Lord Curzon in the management of the Atherstone hunt.

Miss Hill Trevor, the young lady who was burned as stated in this paper a fortnight ago, has, we are sorry to hear, since died.

The Anti-Popery lecturer Murphy, his wife, and an assistant had a narrow escape the other day at Frizinghall, near Shipley. They were in a cab, and the horse bolted, leaving the vehicle on a railway crossing as two trains were in sight. The gateman was enabled to stop both trains, or Murphy and his companions would have met a horrible death.

Another Suffragan Bishop.—The *Echo* says it is not improbable that the next application for a Suffragan Bishop will proceed from the diocese of Lichfield, which is of great extent, embracing the counties of Derby and part of Shropshire. It contains a population of about 1,200,000. The new prelate will probably take the title of Bishop of Derby.

The last series of entertainments was held at Enville Hall on Thursday evening, under the patronage of the Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington. The entertainment was a complete success, upwards of 1,000 people being present; the proceeds will be devoted to the restoration of Enville Church. Readings were given by the Earl and several ladies and gentlemen.

Birmingham Steeplechases.—This meeting was largely attended on Tuesday, although the weather was wretched. The Hunt Cup of 60 sovs. was won by Mr. Williams's Titterstone; the Sutton Handicap Plate of 40 sovs. by Mr. J. Mumford's Meerschaum; a Maiden Plate of 40 sovs. by Mr. J. H. de Chadwick's Thankful; and the Erdington Plate of 100 sovs. by Mr. E. W. Dunn's Chaddington. There was no racing on Wednesday owing to the frost and snow.

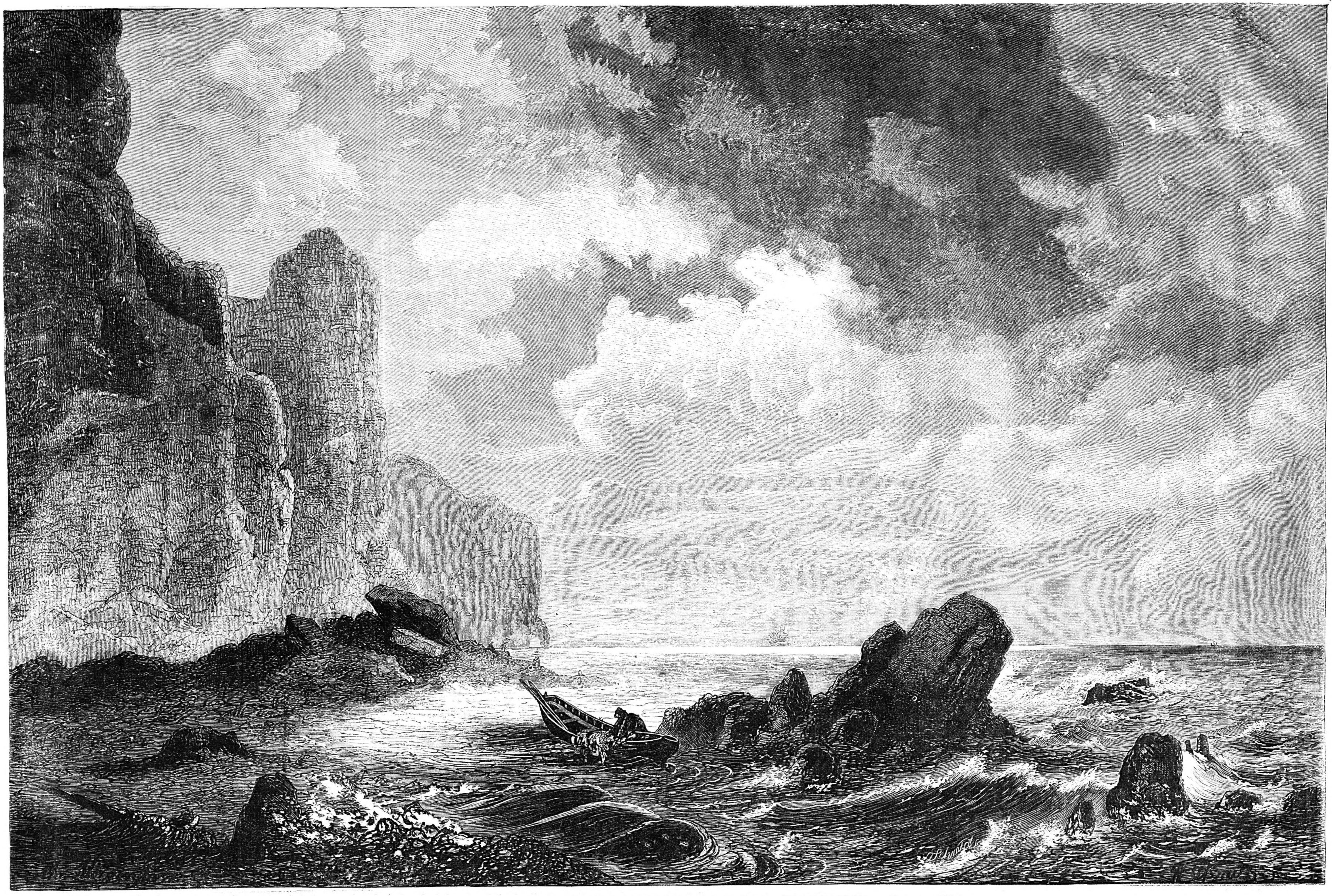
Proposed Search for Coal Beneath the Sandwell Park Estates.—The third annual meeting of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Monday, at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley. Mr. Johnson said he believed there were measures of coal extending through Harborne right away through the whole of the Sandwell Park estate. Having given explanations bearing upon the probability of there being coal there, he strongly urged upon them the desirability of making the test. Questions were put and answered by Mr. Johnson having reference to the scheme, but nothing further was dcn

The Licensing System.—A select Conference was held on this subject at the Corn Exchange, Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, the Mayor presiding. Dr. Martin, Hon. Sec. to the Manchester License Amendment League, said the League was anxious for an amendment of the licensing system of this country, so as to restrict as much as possible the sale of wine, spirits, and beer. The League proposed that the price of the license should be raised from £3 to £10, that the ratal qualification should be increased from £15 to £45, that owners and occupiers of adjacent property should have a local *veto*, and that town councils and other governing bodies should be empowered to protect their constituents against an increase of public houses and beershops. The League was in favour of closing publichouses between 10 o'clock at night and 8 o'clock in the morning, as had been done in Scotland, where it had produced marvellous results. Dr. Martin discussed the question as to the best licensing authority, and contended that the local magistrates were the best body into whose hands to put the power, and that it was advisable to withdraw the power of appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The meeting declared in favour of the League. On Monday a meeting of a similar character was held at Birmingham.

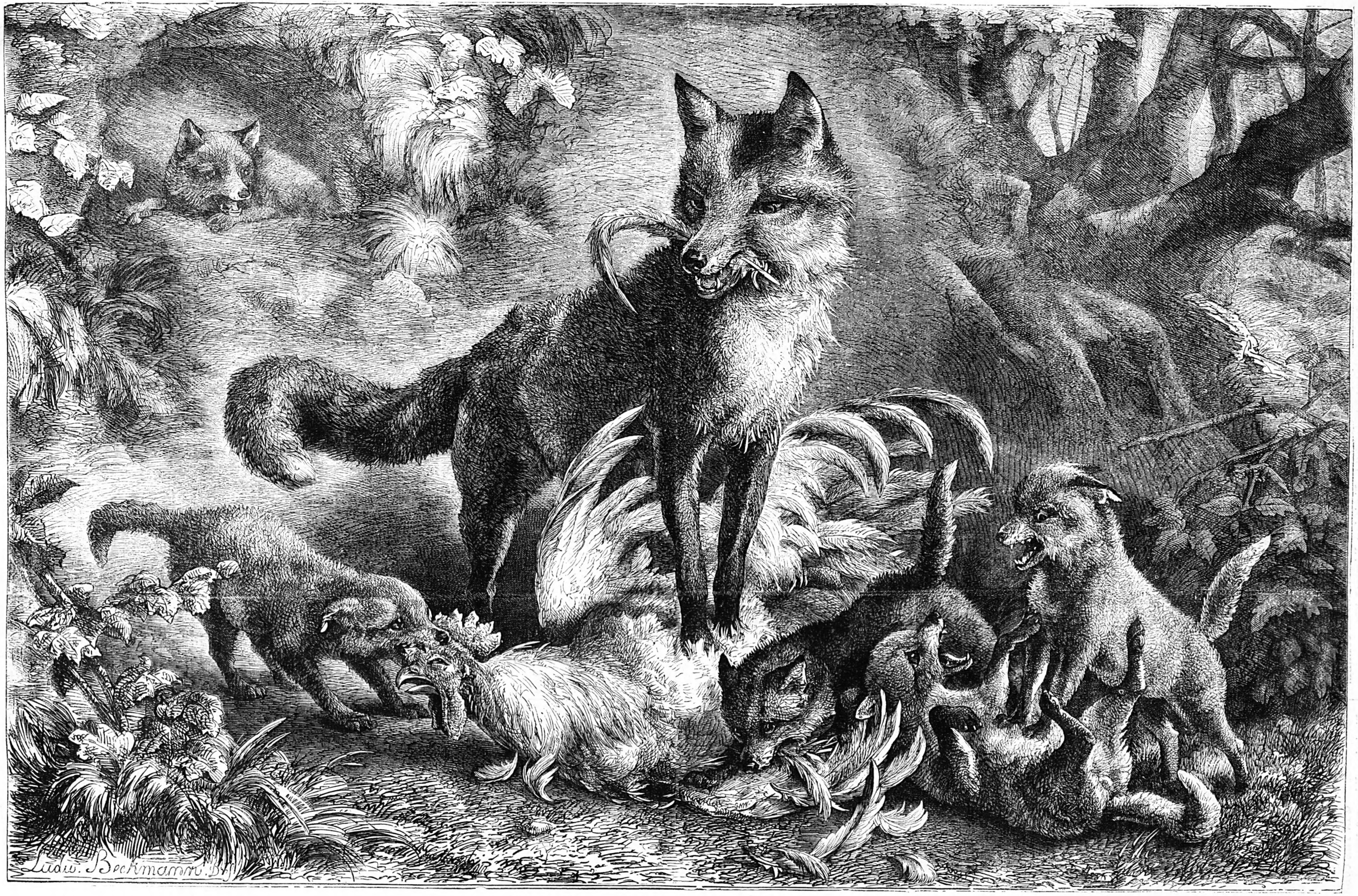
STATISTICS.

1868-69.	United Kingdom.	France.	Prussia.	Spain.	United States of N. America.
Railways (English miles)	14,247	10,202	5,603	3,331	42,572
Metalled Roads (ditto)	160,000	100,048	55,818	10,886	...
Canals (ditto)	3,000	3,154	...	...	...
Telegraph Lines (ditto)	22,165	23,830	13,881	6,922	...
" Wires (ditto)	96,104	67,473	45,708	15,263	99,099
" Stations (No.)	2,432	1,701	830	184	...
Post Offices (No.)	17,741	5,099	3,942	...	25,200
Letters (No. Yearly)	808,118,000	537,099,358	270,000,000	...	631,010,000
Newspapers and Book Packets (ditto)	105,845,000	351,076,008		...	...
Area (English square miles)	122,519	210,460	139,675	198,061	3,591,849
Population (No.)	30,621,431	38,192,064	23,970,941	15,673,481	38,442,995

At the Opera House at Lima, the *prima donna*, Signora Marchetti, has had her benefit. Her admirers (says the *Athenæum*) decorated the whole way from her residence to the theatre with flowers, ribbons, and triumphal arches, and drew her back home in a car got up for the occasion; but her partisans, and those of Signora Mollo, refusing to hear the rival singer, threw stones and brickbats on the stage.



THE SEA-BEACH ON THE COAST OF HELIGOLAND.—*BY C. E. B. MORGENSTERN.* (*See page 398.*)


Ludw. Beckmann D.

THE FOX DINING AT HOME.—*BY HERR DEINEKE.* (*See page* 398.)

ENGINEERING REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Charles Blacker Vignoles, F.R.S., is this year the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was an officer in the Peninsular Wars, and has had a long and remarkable experience. In assuming the chair for the first time last month, the President, as usual, delivered an address, which was listened to with more than ordinary interest by a distinguished assembly of engineers. The matter was excellent throughout, as will be judged from a few extracts, which we are permitted to make from the Society's printed report, which has just been issued.

LONDON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. Vignoles's memory carries his readers back to a period, the distance of which seems far more remote than sixty years.

"In entering upon my engineering reminiscences, I find they extend far back, and I am tempted to begin, as the legends of the nursery do, with '*Once upon a time!*' Well, then, once upon a time, there was no gas in London! Moreover, no steamers on the Thames! Can the younger part of my audience realize in their minds these facts? Yet so it was only sixty years since. Why do I mention gas? It is to show that great as are the blessings which science and philosophy have conferred on the world, their professors in this, as in many other instances, hesitated to sanction practical men in carrying out to their logical conclusion the principles they had taught them. The examination of the properties of coal gas long remained a philosophical experiment merely. Chemists worked laboriously with the principal materials of a grand invention, without making anything out of them for thirty years, until Murdoch lighted his own house in Cornwall with gas, about 1792.

The subsequent success of Murdoch and afterwards of the elder Clegg, in gas for the manufacturing districts, did not meet that attention it ought to have done, and while Murdoch was struggling with ignorance, prejudice, and interested opposition, Le Bon, an ingenious Frenchman, made a bold, but happily unsuccessful attempt, to rob him of his honours by proposing, about 1801, to introduce into Paris gas distilled from wood. Nevertheless, it was not till 1813 that the first public thoroughfare in this metropolis was lighted with gas. It is interesting to us to know, that a part of this thoroughfare was Great George-street, Westminster. Previously, our deceased member, the elder Clegg (I am condensing from the work by his talented son, also a member of our Institution, prematurely lost to us), the elder Clegg, I say, confident in its practicability, proposed to light all London with gas; and then occurred his memorable passage—not of arms, but of wit, with Mr. (afterwards Sir Humphry) Davy—'Impossible, Mr. Clegg,' said the great chemist, 'you would want a gasometer as large as the dome of St. Paul's.' 'Why not?' was the retort of the shrewd practical engineer. Nevertheless, it was many years before the prejudice against large gasometers was worn out, and even now, I am not quite sure that it is so. Most extraordinary precautions were at first adopted, under compulsion, to protect the public from imaginary danger."

THE BEGINING OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Here is a curious and interesting note on Manchester and Liverpool before railways:—

"When the first steam engine had only been erected in Manchester in the year 1790, not a power loom had been introduced until twenty years later, and the population scarcely 40,000; when the port tonnage and population of Liverpool were small—when the first casual importation of eight bales of American cotton, in the year 1784 was so strange, that it was seized by the Customs officers, under the conviction that it could not have been the produce of the country which the invoice stated it to be—the trade of both towns was unimportant compared with that of 1824—by which time Manchester had 150,000 inhabitants, 200 steam engines at work, and 30,000 power looms employed; then dock dues at Liverpool were paid by 10,000 vessels, the population was 135,000, and upwards of 4000,000 tons of cotton were imported yearly; goods in transit between Liverpool and Manchester equalled fully 1,200 tons daily, besides upwards of a million tons of coal carried annually into those two towns. Thus the aspect of commercial affairs had totally changed, though the means of conveyance remained unaugmented and unimproved; hence arose vast pressure and enormous sacrifices to ensure speed and certainty in the delivery of goods: this could only be done by land carriage, sometimes at almost ruinous cost. Some remedy was imperative, some competition indispensable, and the inquiry became necessarily limited to the form in which it should be devised and applied; it was not long before deciding that the remedy should be by means of a railway."

OPPONENTS OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. Vignoles was associated with the earliest railways, and he refers to some of the opponents, and more particularly to one gentleman who has since made a reputation as a railway engineer.

"On the 25th September, 1825 (I note the special date) the Stockton and Darlington railway was opened for public traffic. The surveys for the new railway between Liverpool and Manchester, commenced in the July preceding, were completed and lodged in November: the public attention awakened to such projects, and early in 1826, the bill was again introduced into Parliament, under less discouragement. The opposition, however, though not so compact, was as keen as ever, and the passing of so important a measure required every effort, every precaution, on the part of the promoters. The leading counsel opposing was the late Baron Alderson, the most accomplished mathematician and man of science then at the bar, prompted in his crucial examination of engineers, by your Past-President, George Bidder, then as well known for his marvellous power of mental calculation, as he has since been as a scientific and practical engineer. Few of my audience will be disposed to infer, judging from his subsequent career, that my old opponent Bidder was the most formidable enemy of the railway in its first parliamentary warfare.

In spite of him, however, the preamble passed the ordeal of committee, this time with a majority of 43 to 18. The third reading was opposed in the Commons by the illustrious Lord Derby lately deceased, then the Honourable Edward Geoffrey Stanley, who made his almost maiden speech in that House against the bill with all the ardour of his character; but on a division, the numbers were 88 in favour, 41 against. The struggle was renewed in the Lords' Committee. One of the counsel for the railways was William Page Wood, then a junior barrister, now Baron Hatherley, Lord High Chancellor, and a very near neighbour of ours. On their last day of meeting in Committee thirty-two peers were present, when the very old Earl and his son-in-law, Lord Wilton, were the dissentients. The third reading was carried without a division, though not without hostile speeches; the Royal Assent soon followed, and on the 29th May, 1826, a general meeting of the subscribers was held in Liverpool, and the newly-appointed Directors held their first sitting on the following day. Soon after George Stephenson returned to the post of engineer-in-chief, and the railway works commenced, and were vigorously pushed on for three years, until approaching near to completion, when it became necessary to settle the question of the motive power to be used on the railway."

In another part of our paper we re-print from the report a table of statistics having reference to railways, roads, canals, telegraph stations, post-office returns, &c., in England and other important nations.

THE FOX DINING AT HOME.

On page 397 we give an engraving of the above work, from a drawing by the celebrated German artist Herr Reineke, which is generally admitted to be his best performance. The production displays marks of ability rarely to be met with, and there is no doubt the artist has achieved a great success. The picture represents a fox in a wood, surrounded by his family. He is standing with a feather in his mouth over a cock he has brought from a neighbouring farm-yard to feed his young. The fox holds his head up proudly in consideration of his successful excursion, whilst the bird struggles in vain to free itself. To the right two young foxes are quarrelling over their prey, whilst a third on the left is pulling greedily at the dying cock's head. In the background Reynard's mate will be seen in the act of springing from her hole to join in the feast. Although the young foxes, seeming to have very keen appetites, fiercely attack the dying cock, Reynard himself appears to be in no particular hurry, having probably disposed of a chicken or some other dainty on his own account before returning with food to his family, but there he stands in the midst of them with a cunning look, expressing the utmost possible pride and satisfaction. The artist has pictured the sly marauder with wonderful skill and truth—his haughty, boastful attitude over the booty is well depicted.

THE SEA BEACH ON THE COAST OF HELIGOLAND.

The Sea-beach on the coast of Heligoland is the name given to the last great work of the German artist Morgenstern. It is one of the most beautiful pictures we have seen for some time, and our copy may be accepted as a fine example of wood engraving. The cloud scenery and its reflection on the sea, with the shadow of the tall black rocks on the left where the seagulls glide about are brought out wonderfully well. In the distance is a vessel in full sail, and to the right a steamer. The sun peering from behind a dark cloud throws out its rays here and there and gives to the horizon all round a silver lining. Two or three figures will be seen straying amongst the rocks, having pulled ashore in a pleasure boat, which is in charge of an old man in the foreground.

Heligoland is an island of the German ocean, belonging to Great Britain. Part of it rises steeply from the sea to the height of 200 feet, while the rest is flat, and is yielding so quickly to the action of the waves, that in all probability it will ultimately disappear altogether. The rock is a red sandstone. The inhabitants to the number of about 2,800 chiefly employ themselves in fishing. During Napoleon's continental blockade it was a vast smuggling depôt for British goods.

Christian Ernst Bernhard Morgenstern was born on the 29th September, at Hamburgh. In his boyhood he displayed a great taste for the art in which he afterwards so remarkably excelled. His father, a miniature painter, died when the boy was only eight years old. Some time afterwards Morgenstern fell into the hands of an historian named Benediren, who helped him to win fortune and a name. He held one of the highest places of honour in Germany as an artist up to his death, which took place on February 27, 1867, when the nation sustained a great loss.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The second session of the eighth Parliament of the present reign was opened on Tuesday. It had not been anticipated that the Queen would attend, her Majesty's recent indisposition preventing her from opening Parliament in person. The House of Lords did not present a very animated appearance. When the Lords Commissioners arrived not more than a dozen Peers were present; the muster of ladies was very small, but the stranger's gallery was fully occupied. The Queen's Speech (moved by the Marquis of Huntley and seconded by the Earl of Fingall) is referred to in our leading columns. Earl Grey said his predictions of last year had all been fulfilled in Ireland; and the Duke of Marlborough that Ireland might demand legislation if we did not adopt a better policy towards it. Lord Monck defended the Ministry.

When Mr. Disraeli entered the Lower House the darkness prevented him from being recognised. Mr. Gladstone was seen and cheered by the Ministerialists. There was a flood of notices of motion, and when these were got over Captain Egerton, the member for the new district of East Derbyshire, moved the Address, which Sir Charles Dilke seconded. Mr. Disraeli was cheered when he rose. His chief references were to that part of the speech relating to Ireland. He impeached the Government for saying that life and property would be only "contingently" protected in Ireland. He condemned the Government for deciding upon a partial amnesty at "the friendly invitation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin and people of that kind;" and he impressed upon the House—

> The responsibility which they will incur if they do not resolve to consider the question of Irish government in a large and firm spirit. If they think it is possible that the spirit and opinions of the people of England will long endure the chronic state of affairs which now prevails in Ireland, they are much mistaken.

Mr. Gladstone, who was cheered, could not regard the right hon. gentleman's remarks with dissatisfaction. There was nothing contingent whatever in the paragraph referring to Ireland. Mr. Disraeli did not (said the Premier) mean "to strike us under the fifth rib" (laughter), but—

> The right hon. gentleman, eschewing the danger and not admitting the justice of such a policy, nevertheless felt that courtesy to his friends, especially on all occasions like the present, when we arrived at the House with our appetite a little whetted by disuse of politics, that an attack upon the Government was, upon the whole, the most innocent and harmless manner of providing matter of satisfaction to those excited persons. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Premier justified the grounds on which the political prisoners were released, and contended that the Government was not to be held responsible for "those stray speeches and articles which are made by their independent supporters." He attributed recent outrages in Ireland to a conviction, on the part of the Fenians, that the just measures of the Government would utterly put a stop to their chances of success. Mr. Newdegate called attention to the extraordinary unanimity which seemed to prevail between the head of the Government and the leader of the Opposition, and regretted the omission from the Queen's Speech of any recognition of the distress which prevailed among a large portion of the operatives of the country, and which was borne with such exemplary patience.

The Address was agreed to, and the usual committee appointed.

On Wednesday new writs were ordered for Southwark and Londonderry. The Address was agreed to. Several bills were introduced.

WOOD ENGRAVING AT BIRMINGHAM.

The following letters upon this subject have appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Post* this week:—

WOOD ENGRAVING AND THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF ART.

To the Editor of the Daily Post.

Sir,—I address you in consequence of a paragraph which appeared in the *Post* of Tuesday last, in reference to the efforts being made by Mr. Hatton to establish a weekly illustrated newspaper, viz., *The Birmingham and Midland Counties Illustrated News.* Your paragraph refers to the inconvenience the editor of the paper named labours under by having his illustrations executed at a distance, and expresses a wish that they should be done by local talent in Birmingham, where the paper is edited and published.

The exhibition of the works of the students of the Birmingham School (now open for inspection) demonstrates that we have among us careful draughtsmen, possessed of ample ability to draw firmly and well, on wood, previous to the operation of engraving. The manipulatory process of "cutting" is purely mechanical, and can be acquired by practice, the drawing and cutting seldom, if ever, being the production of one artist; as an illustration of this, probably the most successfully-minute drawing on the wood which has been executed within the last few years, viz., that of the "Milton Shield," produced in "repoussé" by Messrs. Elkingtons, was drawn on the wood-block by the teacher of the Practical Design Class in our local School of Art (Mr. Frank J. Jackson). It was cut in London, and appears as an illustration in the catalogue of the Paris Exhibition of 1867, issued in connection with the *Art Journal.* In the illustration even the most delicate and minute details are given, and the expression of the features of the many hundred of figures introduced. Would it not be well for the Committee of the Birmingham School of Art to take into consideration (now that a want has been pointed out) the propriety of adding to the curriculum of study in their school the practice of the art of wood engraving?

The mechanical operation of wood engraving was most successfully practised by the female students at South Kensington, the blocks cut being used to illustrate the catalogue of the Museum, and also the public lectures on "Ornament," delivered by Mr. Ralph Wornum. The tools used are small, simple, few, and easily handled. There is a want of employment for females of cultivated tastes, whose means are small; and wood engraving is an occupation which even a lady might practise with pleasure. It is clean, and the delicate touch required in the excision of the wood, to give relief to lines which print, peculiarly points it out as an employment for the gentler sex.

In order to carry out the practice of wood engraving successfully a teacher would be required, but this could be easily accomplished by securing the services of Mr. Ordoyno, whose knowledge of the art of wood engraving is very complete. He is a deserving artist who is too little known. He cut the illustrations on the blocks drawn by Mr. Jackson illustrative of his report on ornament in the Paris Exhibition, which appeared in the Reports of the Artisans from Birmingham, published in January, 1868.

If the means suggested are taken advantage of, it is more than probable that the art of wood engraving may be as successfully practised in Birmingham as in London, and the acknowledged difficulty Mr. Hatton labours under in continuing to issue his *Birmingham and Midland Counties Illustrated News* may be removed. With a hope that it will, and a very earnest desire that his spirited effort may meet the encouragement it merits,

I am, sir, yours very truly,

Q IN THE CORNER.

Birmingham, February 3, 1870.

P.S.—While the practice of drawing for engraving on wood, and the operation of cutting the block, is recommended to the notice of the gentler sex, it is not thereby meant to exclude, but rather to encourage, the practice of both operations by male students also.

To the Editor of the Daily Post.

Sir,—Allow me to thank "Q in the Corner" for his excellent and useful letter upon wood engraving in Birmingham, the Birmingham School of Art, and the *Illustrated Midland News.*

It is quite true that the first consideration in the production of a wood engraving is to obtain a perfect drawing on the wood. That having been obtained in the case of "The Milton Shield," London was entrusted with the work of engraving. The art of engraving is much more than a mere "mechanical" operation. The successful reproducer of a good drawing must possess something of the artist's feeling for what he is cutting. Nevertheless, as "Q." fairly suggests, engraving is quite within the capacity of persons of ordinary intelligence and application.

The art of wood engraving for book and newspaper illustration cannot be said to have been practised in Birmingham until my introduction of two London engravers within the past few weeks. These gentlemen are the nucleus of a staff of engravers which I am organising at 108, New-street. My greatest difficulty has been to induce men of known ability and experience to take up their residence in Birmingham, where they saw no prospect of any other employment than that which I could give them on the *Illustrated Midland News.* In London a good engraver is sure of constant work at his own home, through master engravers and publishers. He occupies an independent position, and earns substantial wages. No country town could offer him anything like this, and, in addition, his removal from London meant getting out of the regular groove of art work, with its prospects of advancement and fame. I have only surmounted this difficulty by offering a positive engagement in each case for a term of months, and through the general opinion of the London trade that the new paper is firmly established, and likely to open up the art of wood engraving in the provinces. I hope the time is not far distant when the Midland Counties may boast of a provincial school of engraving equal in many respects to London. The metropolis will of course always command the highest talent at last, but it is too much the fashion of provincial people to undervalue provincial talent. Seeing what has been accomplished by the provinces in the way of newspapers, looking at the daily journals in our great towns, and knowing something of the mechanical and other difficulties to be overcome in the establishment of a daily paper, it had for years past seemed strange to me that the great scheme of provincial journalism competing with London had never been perfected by the establishment of an illustrated newspaper. When the scheme of a pictorial journal for Birmingham and the Midlands was suggested to me I took the matter up earnestly and eagerly. Educated on the provincial press, although associated with London literature, I have always felt a certain amount of provincial pride in provincial works, and I confess that the sentiment influenced me considerably in commencing an illustrated paper for the provinces.

With regard to the Birmingham School of Art, I can only tell "Q in the Corner" that I shall be glad to do all in my power to encourage and promote the practice of wood-engraving in connection with that institution. I will at once offer a prize of £25 for the best work, say the size of half a page of the *Illustrated Midland News*, suitable for newspaper illustration, with a view to founding a periodical prize of that amount. Moreover, I will undertake to give a certain amount of employment to those efficient engravers whom the school may produce.

The *Illustrated Midland News* is a great and expensive undertaking, and I am glad to inform "Q." that it is surely and firmly establishing itself in the Midlands, and securing a footing even in London and the southern counties. Midlanders owe it to themselves, as a matter of art reputation and provincial progress, to support and encourage it. I have to thank the press of Birmingham, and indeed of England generally, for the liberal and self-denying interests which my brother journalists have shown in the success of the paper, and it is complimentary to Birmingham, as the metropolis of the Midlands, that my newspaper friends all approve the selection of Birmingham as the head-quarters of the Provincial Illustrated Journal.

I am, sir, your faithful obedient servant,

JOSEPH HATTON, Editor *I. M. N.*

A postscript in reply to your correspondent's. Many ladies in London make handsome incomes by their drawings on the wood; the art of engraving is also practised by a few.

WOOD ENGRAVING.

To the Editor of the Daily Post.

Sir,—Thanks for the insertion of my letter on the subject of engraving on wood. Let the committee of the Birmingham School of Art take immediate action, and at once initiate a class for drawing and engraving on wood. It is rarely that a letter is productive of so prompt a reply, with so substantial a recognition as the sum of £25, which Mr. Hatton offers as a prize for the best work "the size of half a page of the *Illustrated Midland News*, suitable for a newspaper illustration, with a view of founding a periodical prize of that amount." Some remarks were made at the annual meeting of the School of Art as to the beneficial effects arising from the infusion of new blood into the committee, let us see it demonstrated by such a class as I have already alluded to being commenced at once.

There are students who draw well, but who fail in the production of original designs for objects to be manufactured. To them, drawing on wood, and thereafter cutting, is admirably adapted.

Hoping to hear of the commencement of a class for the study and practice of wood engraving in connection with our School of Art, congratulating Mr. Hatton on his prompt and liberal response, and again thanking you for inserting my letter,

I am, sir, yours,

Q IN THE CORNER.

Birmingham, February 9, 1870.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

Round the world in ninety days, at a cost of from 1,000 to 1,200 dollars "in coin!" It is enough to make Captain Cook rise from his grave. The great circumnavigator occupied the best part of three years in making the circuit of the world, and has justly been regarded as a naval hero ever since. What would he have said to this proposal by one of the leading eastern railways of the United States to take passengers round the world in three months? "giving travellers opportunities to make excursions in Japan, China, the Holy Land, or wherever they may be disposed to leave the main line of travel." Only an American could have hit upon the idea of so gigantic a tour.

The recent consecration of Archdeacon Mackenzie to the Suffragan Bishopric of Lincoln has directed attention to the subject of such appointments. To suppose that suffragan sees have not been formed since the Reformation is erroneous. Twenty-five suffragan sees were proposed by the Act 26 Henry VIII., c. 14, which, however, have long since ceased to remain in operation. Cranmer and his contemporaries had the subject before them, and to their efforts may be traced the subsequent legislation. It is quite two hundred years since a suffragan bishop has been appointed. The last Bishop Suffragan, we believe, was Bishop Sterne, a Bishop of Colchester, and Suffragan to the Bishop of Ely until 1603.

Of course there is no such thing as Slavery now—not, at least, as we were taught by Mrs. Stowe to regard it. Uncle Tom is a shadowy memory of the past, Simon Legree it is to be hoped exists only in the pages of the American novelist's book, and little Eva need no longer weep over the sorrows of Mrs. Stowe's muscular hero. But what about the existence of Slavery in England? We read in the papers this week of an English orphan boy who was sold, when very young, to a Yorkshire collier for £2. The owner of the lad beat him with a spade when he was not pleased with his conduct or work, and you can easily believe that the little collier's life was not a happy one. The affair has come before the Dewsbury magistrates, who fined the brutal "proprietor" of the youth £5 for the assault, and sent the boy to the infirmary. "Does slavery exist in England?" would be an interesting subject for discussion at the next Social Science Congress.

Parliament has met. For the next six months, readers of the journals will find their literary sustenance in the reports of the proceedings of our legislators. Of course everybody likes to read the Parliamentary Intelligence (do they, though?); but why do not the conductors of the great journals like the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Telegraph*, order their Parliamentary reporting staff to condense the speeches more, and give them to the world in a shape that would cause them to be read? We have mentioned the *Telegraph;* but that paper ought hardly to be included in the category, for its reports are comparatively short, but quite long enough for every practical purpose; and its readers are furnished with an admirable column-narrative of all that takes place in both Houses. Country readers of the London papers, with a few exceptions, find little to interest them in the Parliamentary Reports as they are now done; and they cry out at the omission of the paragraphs with which, in the Recess, they are liberally supplied.

Enterprise, unlike Virtue, frequently fails to be rewarded. This must have been the opinion of the scamp who recently offered to sell to the American publishing house of Field, Osgood, and Co., for £250, a copy of a volume of poems by Mr. Alfred Tennyson, which an admirer of the poet had printed for private circulation. Along with the book was, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a manuscript volume containing emendations." How the books had been obtained is uncertain; not improbably they were stolen, though there is no evidence to show it. Here, thought the would-be vendor of the Laureate's poems was a lucky hit; in their craving for novelty, publishers will give whatever is asked for these unpublished verses. But unfortunately for the pilferer of these literary wares, the publishers to whom he offered them knew all about the poems—knew, too, from a personal interview with Mr. Tennyson, that that gentleman objected to the publication of the verses, which indeed he had written for a private purpose. Messrs. Field and Osgood acted as all other honest gentlemen would have done under the circumstances. They refused to purchase the poems, and informed the rogue who had vended them of their opinion of what he had done. It would be interesting to know the name of the enterprising gentleman who intended to line his purse at the expense of so gross a breach of confidence. Will Messrs. Field and Osgood oblige with the information?

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

In spite of Sir Joseph Hawley's resolutions, from which one would infer that the days of racing are numbered, the acceptances for the Spring handicaps tell a very different tale. It is evident that Admiral Rous's late illness has not caused his hand to lose its cunning, and 99 "contents," out of an entry of 140, attest most eloquently the excellence of the handicapping in the City and Suburban. It is not our province to analyse the handicap, and attempt to pick the winner; but Formosa and Miss Dayrell strike us as the best in of the heavy and middle weights, while the Blue Bell colt is the pick of those at 6st. 7lbs. and under. The Metropolitan is, comparatively speaking, even a greater success than the shorter handicap, for it obtained 85 entries, against 45 of last year; but as only 50 of these remain in, the acceptance is not so good. Mr. Topham has just cause to be proud of his handiwork in the Chester Cup, for while the names of 123 horses were sent in—precisely the same number as in 1869—82 have accepted, against 69 on that occasion. Old Knight of the Garter heads the list with 9st. 8lbs.; it is not however probable that he will run again. The weights are adjusted in Mr. Topham's most flattering manner, so that each horse appears wonderfully well in till one looks at the impost allotted to the next. Yet we cannot help thinking that, fit and well, The Starter must have a great chance with only 7st. 4lbs. The Grand National shows a falling-off, still 57 out of 88 is a very fair acceptance, and includes nearly all our best steeplechasers, with the exception of little Globule, who has given way to The Doctor, Brick, and Thalassius, with whom Holman looks more than usually formidable. A marked decrease is also observable in the entries for the Lincolnshire Handicap, and should Sir Joseph Hawley's resolution to shorten the limits of the season be carried, which we sincerely hope may be the case, this will be the last year of the event. With no flat-racing between November 15th and March 25th, there would be a chance of some really good steeplechasing, of which there is a sad lack at present. This is not to be wondered at when the beau-ideal of a cross-country horse seems to be an animal that is too slow, or not good enough, for the flat. He has a few weeks' "schooling," and as soon as he can be persuaded to jump hurdles pretty kindly, is entered for steeplechases. Is it surprising, then, that fiascos like that at Kingsbury last autumn will occasionally happen?

Stud news is scanty, but we notice the advent of a chestnut sister to Thorwaldsen at the Sheffield-lane Paddocks. Any idea of again training The Rake has been abandoned, and he is at the service of the public at 20 guineas. Hermit has at length gone into well-earned retirement, and is advertised at 15 guineas, being limited to ten mares. It is a pity that he did not leave the turf after his punishing races with Julius, for his three melancholy performances of last year have certainly not added to his reputation.

On the break-up of the frost at the end of last week there was a little coursing, but no meeting of importance took place. At Hereford, Rhoda, a daughter of old Rebe, divided the principal stake with Darling Tom; and Mr. Deighton's two were the last left in for the Belmont Stakes. Master M'Grath has quite recovered his market status for the Waterloo Cup, and 7 to 2 is asked for about him. Mr. Barden's nomination has also been in great force, and it is said that one of Mr. Brocklebank's pair—Brigade or Bacchante—will run for that gentleman. Mr. Deighton has recently purchased Jealousy, and she will run in his nomination; while Mr. Storey's Baffler, who lately divided the Netherby Cup at the Border Union, has been selected to do battle for Mr. Blackstock.

Cambridge has sent the usual challenge to Oxford, and there seems no doubt that the light blue, undaunted by nine successive defeats, will once more try their fortune from Putney to Mortlake. Mr. Goldie is leaving no stone unturned to secure a victory. He purposes to keep a four in constant work, as well as the eight, in order to make sure of a trained man, to fill up any vacancy that may be occasioned by illness or other causes. Mr. George Morrison has again volunteered his invaluable services as coach, and is daily expected. Oxford also is beginning to make preparations for the struggle, and seems to possess material for a fine powerful crew. Nothing much is doing among professional rowers. Kelley promptly replied to Cooper's challenge; but owing to some misunderstanding among the backers of the northerner there seems little chance of a match between them.

Mr. Holland, the lessee of the Agricultural Hall, presented a purse of £100 for a return match between the English and French wrestlers. It was commenced on Monday night, but proved an exact counterpart of the former contest. We cannot understand why each man should not be allowed to use his own system, making a common rule as to what shall constitute a fall.

In two entertainment matches at Manchester last week Cook did not show anything like his usual form, and was beaten easily on each occasion. We fear that the hard life is beginning to tell on him, and only hope that he will be able to play his best for the championship. We shall devote the whole of "Sports and Pastimes" next week to a full description of the great match.

We are glad to hear that there is every hope of a very good cricket season this year in connection with the County of Worcester Club. The annual general meeting of the members was held on Saturday last, at the Star Hotel, Worcester. The affairs of the club are in a very satisfactory state. There will probably be several county matches of importance. Millward, the professional, has arranged two matches. The first on May 2nd and 3rd, the opening match of the Worcestershire, between eleven Professional Colts of the Midland Counties and eleven Gentlemen of the County Club; the second on June 27, 28, and 29, when the United North of England Eleven will play twenty-two gentlemen of Worcestershire. There is a probability of the Grenadier Guards' Band, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, being engaged for the occasion; and from a letter that has been received from Mr. W. G. Grace there is not much doubt but that he will play with the twenty-two. The ground at Boughton occupied by the County Club is now in their own hands and made larger.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A thousand thanks to the man who removes the bane from the needle-grinders' work by preventing his inhalation of the fatal steel-dust! There is promise of a process for pointing pins and needles without any grinding whatever. Electricity is the sharpening agent. It is often noticed by telegraphists, and others who employ galvanic currents, that under certain conditions of exposure to moisture the wires used to conduct those currents are broken by corrosion, and when this is the case the points of severation are found to be beautifully tapered and exceedingly sharp, as if they had been pointed artificially. Whether the observance of this fact induced the application of which we have to speak is not stated; but as the process originated with a telegraph inspector, we rather suspect it did. The actual method is as follows:—The wires to be pointed are tied in a bundle around the end of a single conducting wire leading from the positive pole of a galvanic battery. A bath of acidulated water is prepared, the acid being sulphuric if the wires to be pointed are iron or steel, and nitric if they are brass or copper. Into this bath the brush of wires is plunged, and a single wire from the negative pole of the battery is dipped into the solution and held at a short distance from the tips of the wires to be pointed. The current flows through the liquid from one to the other, and under the combined influence of the galvanism and the acid the wire-ends are gradually eaten into conical or pointed form. The taper and sharpness depend upon the distance between the positive and negative points; and the time required for the operation will vary from five to fifteen minutes, according to the strength of the acid solution. It is reported that the process has been successfully applied at Aix-la-Chapelle. Its inventor is M. Caudery, a telegraph official on the Western Swiss Railway.

Here are two matters, a fact and a theory, respecting diamonds. The first, the fact, is that a real diamond has, for the first time, been found in Europe. It appears that at Dlaschkowitz in Bohemia, the domain of Count de Schönborn, there is a deposit of quartziferous earth which is rich in grains and crystals of various, more or less, precious stones, such as the pyrope, the zircon, the chrysolite, the tourmaline, &c. The Countess is constantly having these jewels worked up into trinkets, for presentation as souvenirs to her distinguished visitors. Recently the workmen cutting and polishing a number of stones came across one which attacked and cut the emery wheel, instead of allowing itself to be ground thereby. Suspicions were aroused, and the refractory stone was carefully examined, analysed, and weighed, when it became perfectly evident that it was a diamond. The weight of the stone was fifty-seven milligrammes—rather less than a grain. The second matter, the theory, refers to the origin of diamonds. A French chemist declares that they came from the skies, in other words, that they are of meteoric nature. He maintains that they have been produced by the isolation of pure carbon from connected matters by the agency of intense cold, such cold as can exist nowhere but in stellar space. Experiment has shown him the power of low temperature to dissociate chemical combinations, and he insists that carbon in combination with some gaseous or solid element has existed in meteoric form, and has been separated and crystallized by the cold of space; the rough diamonds thus formed coming into contact with our earth just as other meteoric substances do. He shows, on a map, that diamonds are found within a particular area only of the earth's surface, and he conjectures (with some looseness of astronomical reasoning) that this portion has always been turned, at the proper time, towards the region of space whence the diamond meteors have come. Since heat consumes diamonds, he says that it is useless trying to make artificial ones by burning carbon; it ought rather to be subjected to intense cold. A shower of diamonds would convince us of the validity of these speculations; may we live to see them thus proven!

In December last mention was made of the discovery that electricity imparts the properties of age to wine. Since then experiments have been prosecuted by M. Scoutetten with various kinds of electrical and galvanic machines and batteries; and it has been proved, to the experimentalist's satisfaction, that electric currents, from any sources whatever, are efficacious in "ameliorating" or maturing wines. A rationale of the action has been proposed: it is that the bitartrate of potassa present in the wine is decomposed; the potassa set free, saturating the acids of the wine, while the tartaric acid, reacting upon the fatty matters present, favours the formation of the ethers which give the *bouquet* to the liquor. Moreover, some water is decomposed, and the liberated oxygen forms new compounds peculiar to old wines.

A contrivance that we may almost call a thinking machine was exhibited and explained at a recent meeting of the Royal Society by its constructor, Mr. Stanley Jevons. A calculating engine is a near approach to a mechanical thinker, for it performs by wheels and counters arithmetical operations which are usually done in the brain. Mr. Jevons has passed from figures to logic, and made a machine in which certain keys, representing *premises*, being pressed or played upon, piano-forte fashion, move tablets bearing letters which represent *consequences*. Obviously such an apparatus does not admit of brief description. We can only record its invention, and refer those who are anxious to know more about it to a forthcoming number of the Society's printed *Proceedings*, where no doubt it will be depicted and acurately described.

The Netherlands Society for the Promotion of Industry offers a prize of 300 florins in money, and a gold medal and 150 florins, "for the most practical means of investing buoys with a lighting power for service at night." There are two methods which have been proposed for this purpose, involving the employment of electricity. One consists of laying a telegraph cable from the shore to the buoy, and sending a current thence to an electric light placed in a lantern on the top of the buoy. This, we believe, is Mr. Stevenson's plan. The other, a foreign suggestion, is to place a battery and induction coil within the buoy, and lead wires up into a lantern, where a Geissler's glowing tube is to be located. It is to be presumed that the Society is familiar with these plans, and that neither of these meets its wishes. Schemes are to be sent in by the end of September, 1871.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A TAMWORTH ALDERMAN COMMITTED FOR LIBEL.

Mr. T. P. Elliott, an alderman of the borough of Tamworth, has been committed for trial on a charge of libelling Mr. E. Hooper, one of the coroners for Staffordshire. The libel was a very gross one, and in it the plaintiff was called "the bully coroner."

A TRAVELLER CONVICTED.

Charles Alexander, a collector and traveller in the employ of Lea, Williams, and Pugh, coal proprietors, was convicted of embezzlement before the Liverpool magistrates on Saturday, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

SOON CURED.

At the Mansion House on Saturday, a young man named E. Barnes, who had been simulating fits, and who had been remanded for examination by the surgeon of Newgate, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. He pretended to be too ill to stand, but on hearing his sentence he jumped up and begged earnestly to be let off.

A STAFFORDSHIRE DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Cooper *v.* Cooper has been heard in the Divorce Court. The parties were married in July, 1861, at St. James's Church, Dublin, and afterwards resided at Bradley, in Staffordshire. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of cruelty and desertion. The respondent is an engineer. The facts being clearly made out, the court pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

AN AUTHOR SUED BY AN ACTRESS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Mrs. Cameron, formerly Miss Catherine Hickson, sued Mr. Leslie, a dramatic author, who had undertaken to prepare a drama for her, the lady herself furnishing the "scenarium." Miss Hickson was dissatisfied with the drama, and sent it back to be altered, but the defendant retained it until he was threatened with an action. The jury gave the plaintiff £40 damages, the sum paid for the play.

STEALING A BICYCLE.

John Rolfe, a brass caster, of Birmingham, was cherged on Friday, before the Leamington Bench, with stealing a bicycle from George Jones. He hired the velocipede, gave a false address, and as he did not return the police were sent after him, and found him at Solihull Station, waiting with the bicycle for the train from Warwick to carry him on to Birmingham. He was taken into custody and charged with stealing the velocipede. He answered that if it had been frosty weather and the roads good they would not have caught him, for he should have been in Birmingham long before they got to Solihull station. He was remanded until Wednesday.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

[Weather Permitting.]

The Warwickshire Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 14, at the Antelope, Lighthorne; Tuesday, February 15, at Weston House; Thursday, February 17, at Snitterfield; Friday, February 18, at Farnborough.

The Worcestershire Hounds) *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 14, at Broad Green; Tuesday, February 15, at Flyford Flavel; Thursday, February 17. at the Hundred House; Friday, February 18, at Drake's Boughton.

The Albrighton Hounds, *at Eleven.* — Saturday, February 12, at Hagley; Monday, February 14, at Gnosall Station; Tuesday, February 15, at Enville; Friday, February 18, at Wrottesley (at Twelve); Saturday, February 19, at Stretton.

Mr. Meynell Ingram's Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday, February 12, at Loxley; Monday, February 14, at Tutbury Station; Thursday, February 17, at Brailsford; Saturday, February 19, at Wichnor.

The North Shropshire Hounds (the Hon. R. C. Hill's), *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, February 14, at Holly Coppice; Thursday, February 17, fifth milestone, Baschurch Road.

The South Staffordshire (Lord Henry Paget's), *at Eleven.*—Tuesday, February 15, at Canwell Hall; Friday, February 18, at Ingestre Hall.

Quorn (Mr. Chaworth Muster's Hounds), *at Eleven.*—Monday, February 14, at Beeby; Tuesday, February 15, at Ulverscroft Abbey; Friday, February 18, at Kettleby; Saturday, February 19, at Coleorton Hall.

The North Warwickshire Hounds, *at Eleven.*—Monday, February 14, at Stone Bridge; Tuesday, February 15, King's Arms, Kenilworth; Wednesday, February 16, at Knowle; Friday, February 18, at Claverdon.

The North Cotswold Hounds (Lord Coventry's), *at Eleven.*—Saturday, February 12, at Weston Park.

BIRTHS.

Harding.—On the 9th inst., at The Firs, Harborne, Mrs. W. Septimus Harding, of a son.

Smallwood.—On the 9th inst., at Castle Bromwich, the wife of Mr. John Smallwood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Withers—Webb.—On the 1st inst., at Weston-super-Mare, Mr. K. Withers, of Romsey, to Clara, daughter of the late Mr. J. Webb, of Bridgwater.

Davies—Swinburne.—On the 8th inst., at St. Mary's, Aston Brook (by the Rev. F. Smith, M.A., vicar), the Rev. Edward Davies, of Newport, Monmouth, to Caroline Swinburne, late of Raglan, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

Barker.—On the 2nd inst., at Holbeach, Mr. J. C. Barker, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln, aged 60.

Warrington.—On the 4th inst., at Handford, Trentham, of plumonary consumption, Louisa, wife of Henry Warrington, of Wolverhampton, and youngest daughter of the late George Rowley, Esq., Northwood, Hanley, Staffordshire, aged 28.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

Cures of Coughs and Colds by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—From Mr. Wilcox, 7, Prospect Row, Birmingham: "A customer to day informed me that he had taken them very frequently during the last four years, and also recommended them to others, and had never known them to fail." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for the voice. Price 1s. 1½d. per box. By all Druggists. [544

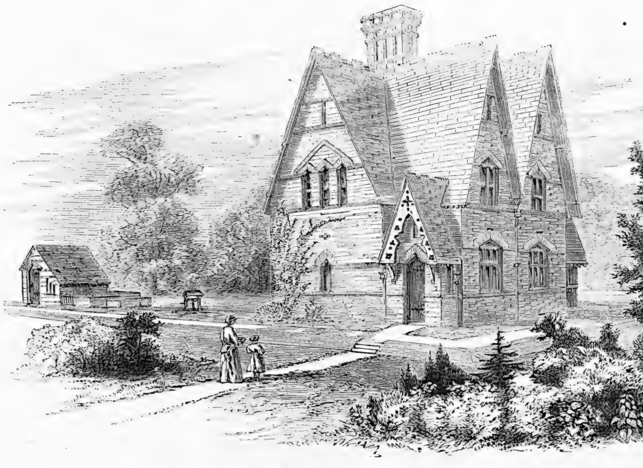
Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism, Gout, Tic-Doloreux.—Trouble will come at all times, and prevail at every season. Scarcely a week passes without our seeing or hearing of some friend stricken by these agonising maladies. The pain is situated in the joints, muscles, or nerves, whence it may be driven with ease. Foment the part well with warm salt and water, and, after drying the skin, let it be rubbed twice with Holloway's soothing ointment, which should also be rubbed into the neighbouring glands. It is always advisable to take Holloway's pills in these disorders, as they must assist the ointment's action. The pills check fever, purify the blood, and eject all morbid matters engendered by these diseases. [563

Extraordinary Cure of a Cough by Powell's Balsam of Anniseed.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, "Netley," Wick, North East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship, the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Anniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzel, H.M.G.B. "Netley."—To Mr. Powell. Powell's Balsam of Anniseed can be had of all Chemists. In Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. Warehouse, 16, Blackfriars Road London. Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Anniseed." [431

MODEL COTTAGES FOR FARM LABOURERS AT SUDBURY.

There have been recently erected by the Right Hon. the Lord Vernon, at Sudbury, near Derby, several pairs of model cottages for farm labourers, their principal features being comfortable arrangement, economy, and picturesque appearance. Each cottage contains on the ground floor entrance porch, living room, scullery, pantry, fuel store, piggery, privy, cesspit, and ashpit. On chamber floor parents' bedroom, male and female bedrooms. Each cottage is provided with a washing copper, sink, and a fireclay baking oven fitted up in scullery. The living rooms have a dwarf cupboard on each side of the fireplace with bookshelves over, and are provided with cottage ranges. The bedroom fireplaces have small cottage stoves. Each pair of cottages (which we illustrate this week) have a well, and the rain-water from the roofs is conveyed to tanks for domestic use, with a pump to each cottage fitted over the sink in the scullery. The cottages have been built with a sound, hard, local red brick made on the estate, the external walls being constructed in two thicknesses, with an aperture between to prevent damp, relieved with bands and arches of dark blue and red Staffordshire bricks. The roofs are covered with blue and brindle tiles, laid to an ornamental pattern, with ridge cresting to match. The entrance porches have overhanging roofs, carried on wrought and chamfered brackets, and finished with ornamental barge boards.

The works have been carried out from designs and under the direction of Mr. John Birch, of Beaufort Buildings, Strand, who obtained the Society of Arts premium and medal for such designs.



MODEL COTTAGES FOR FARM LABOURERS, SUDBURY, DERBYSHIRE.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Engraving we publish on page 392 of the Council Room at Rome was taken at the moment of the celebration of mass, which is, we understand, the preamble to each reunion. This room is situated at the north side of St. Peter's and was built at a cost of nearly 250,000 francs. It is a very ordinary building nevertheless, and its sounding qualities being bad also it is of little use for the purpose to which it is destined. But it cannot be denied that when the fathers are all assembled in their white-mitred head dresses the scene is an imposing one. At the bottom of the room under a dais is the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff, where sits the Pope attended by cardinals on either side. Pius IX. has on his left Cardinal Antonelli, the bishops of his house being grouped at his feet. The other prelates are ranged in seats on both sides of the room in the following order: on the first row are cardinals, bishops, priests, and deacons: on the second sit patriarchs; on the third, primates; on the fourth, archbishops; on the fifth, bishops according to the date of their promotion; on the sixth, abbots *nullius;* and on the seventh the minor prelates. The table before the bishops is occupied by shorthand writers. There are two stages at the end occupied by the Pope, one for those who take part in the musical service and the other for the princes of Rome. There are two little tribunes reserved for a few of the privileged—sovereigns, diplomatists, general officers, political men, and others of distinction. These tribunes are surmounted by two large paintings representing the first and the last Councils, that of Nicée held in 325 and that of Trente in 1545. The officers of the Council named by the Pope number forty-eight. They consist of two general door-keepers (Prince Giovanni Colonna and Prince Domenico); a secretary, Dr. Joseph Fessler, Bishop of Saint-Hippolyte; a sub-secretary, two assistant secretaries, five notaries, two assistant notaries, eight scrutators, two promoters, fifteen masters of ceremonies, and ten servants.

The total number of Fathers now in Rome as members of the Council is 759. Since the opening of the Council four Fathers have quitted Rome and seven have died. There are 48 Austrian and Hungarian prelates, 84 French, 35 from Great Britain and Ireland, 19 from North and South Germany, 41 Spanish, and 276 Italian.

AMERICAN CHEESEMAKING IN DERBYSHIRE.—The experiment of cheesemaking on the American factory system is to be tried in Derbyshire. By the new system, the dairy farmer, instead of adopting the uncertain system of cheesemaking on his own premises, will send his supply of milk to the factory, where he will receive 6½d. per gallon for it, to be paid monthly, which is considered equivalent to 70s. per cwt. for cheese, and allowing 8s. per cwt. for making, will render the cheese remunerative at 78s. per cwt.

MEMORIAL TO A MIDLAND POET.—We understand that Chantry's medallion of Kirke White, with the tablet containing the well-known inscription, which were raised in memory of the poet, by Dr. Boot, of Boston (U.S.), but which have been lying in obscurity since the removal of the old church of All Saints', are about to be removed to the new chapel of St. John's College, of which society the poet was a member at his death. The medallion is considered a valuable work of art; and as much as £1,000 has been offered for it, but of course the vicar and churchwardens have no legal power of selling it. A faculty will have to be obtained for its removal to St. John's chapel. The poet, who, as will be remembered, was born at Nottingham, was buried in the old church of All Saints'.

SNOW STORM IN THE HAUTES-PYRENEES.

Although the temperature in Paris up to the present has been mild, yet in the mountainous regions it has been quite the contrary. An enormous quantity of snow has fallen in the centre of France, in the Alps, and in the Pyrenees. In the department of the Hautes-Pyrenees the lines of railway have been completely buried, and it was found necessary to call out a portion of the 35th regiment, stationed at Torbes, to re-establish the communication which had been intercepted. Our illustration on page 392 represents a detachment of the regiment clearing a passage near Lourdes for a train in distress.

At a meeting at Stockport, on Saturday, the Mayor (Alderman Wild) declared that since 1840 the county rate for Stockport district had risen from £324 to £5,000.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Seven men and boys were killed and others injured by an explosion at the Pendleton Colliery, Salford, on Friday. A workman had failed to cut the sides of a "hole" he had been making, and hence the "shot" was ineffectual. The "stemming" was driven out, the coal scattered in all directions, and a terrible explosion was the result. In consequence, however, of the excellence of the ventilation it was only local, though the result was sufficiently terrible.

FANATICISM IN EGYPT.—The procession of the Mahmal, previous to the departure of the pilgrims for Mecca, took place at Cairo, on the 24th ult. There is generally some little outbreak of fanaticism on this occasion. Franks are spat upon, and stones occasionally thrown at them. This year the chief victim was a very pretty Californian lady, married to a French gentleman, who has been very much taken notice of by the Viceroy this winter. Malicious people do say that the harem, urged on by jealousy, were the instigators of the assault. At any rate, the lady is to have satisfaction for her bruises in the flogging of some thirty men picked up at random.

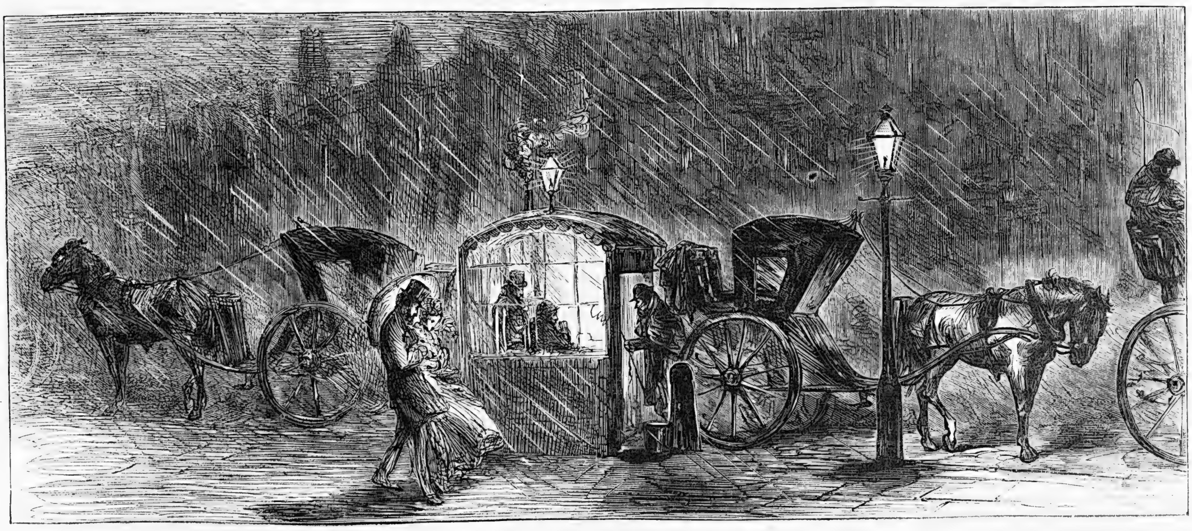
SHELTER FOR CABMEN.

We believe this journal was the first in this district to suggest the desirability of erecting in the streets of our large towns—in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Leicester, Nottingham, &c.—buildings to act as shelter to cabmen. The idea was followed up by correspondents and others in the local press, and the Birmingham Town Council was memorialised in the following terms:

> "That at present licensed drivers, while waiting for hire, have no place wherein to shelter or take their meals; that their exposure to wet and cold for many hours together is productive of serious diseases, often terminating in premature death; that in the interests of humanity it is considered desirable to erect for these men places of accommodation, in which they might shelter. Your memorialists respectfully solicit permission to build one or more huts in such places as the Council may consider suitable, the expense to be defrayed by subscription, and the building to be taken down whenever directed by the authorities."

In an article on this subject on November 20, we stated our willingness to help forward this philanthropic movement; and we have much pleasure in engraving this week a design for the proposed Huts for Cabmen.

Our illustration represents a line of cabs with a corrugated iron hut in the centre. Intermediate drivers are supposed to be availing themselves of the accommodation provided, while the first and last man are waiting for hire. The hut is intended to contain stove, table, chairs, benches, and a variety of publications. It is proposed to light it with gas, and if more suitable, to have a gas-stove instead of fire, so as to avoid smoke. The great object is to afford shelter to the men while waiting for hire. Of course, the hut may be made to any height, length, and breadth, according to the locality and the number of drivers to be accommodated. The subject is to be brought before the Town Council on the 15th inst., and we trust that it will be favourably received, and that the authorities will ungrudgingly give permission for the erection of the huts forthwith. We shall have something more to say upon the subject next week. Meantime, we commend the design to the consideration of all who are desirous of forwarding this scheme for the benefit of cabby, who in nine cases out of ten is deserving of all our help and pity.



DESIGN FOR CABMEN'S HUT IN BIRMINGHAM.

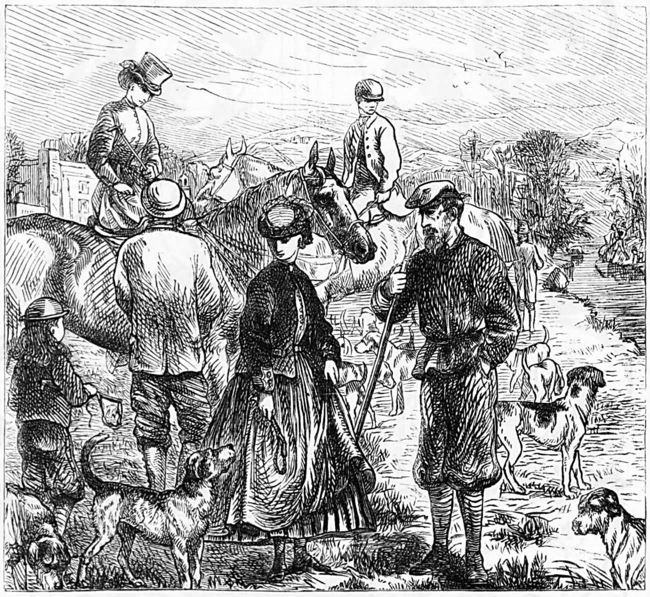
EXTRAORDINARY THEFT OF £9,950. — On Saturday a clerk of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hanburys, and Co., bankers, of 60 and 62, Lombard-street, was transacting business at the Birkbeck Deposit Bank, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and he had in his possession, attached to his body by a strong steel chain, a bill case containing bank notes of the value of £9,950. On reaching the bank he placed the case on the counter and waited until his turn came to be attended to. While he was waiting some person told him he had dropped something, and called his attention to a piece of paper on the floor. This he stooped to pick up, but found that it did not belong to him. On standing up he thought he saw a hand leaving his bill case, and he at once examined it, but the bank notes were missing. The persons standing beside him were not such as to excite suspicion, and in the street he could not see any one running away. The stolen notes were at once stopped at the Bank of England. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the notes.

A MENAGERIE ON FIRE.

An unusual scene that occurred at Carr's-lane, Birmingham, on the 25th ult., we illustrate on this page. Whittington's menagerie, which has been exhibiting there for some time, took fire in the early morning of that day, and narrowly escaped total destruction. The fire was caused by the heat from a stove igniting one of the caravans, one half being used as a residence, and the other division as a cage for wild animals. Mr. Whittington, the proprietor of the collection of beasts, managed to separate the van from the others, and the Fire Brigade arriving, the conflagration was prevented from spreading. Several small animals—racoons and a jackal—were burnt to death. The alarm which the fire caused to the larger beasts was considerable. They flew about their dens, yelping and roaring like animals possessed; one of the lions tore a large piece of the woodwork from the top of his cage, but luckily did not escape. The total damage was between £150 and £200.

BLAST-FURNACE ECONOMY.

The following is an abstract of a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Birmingham on the 27th ult., by Mr. Charles Cochrane, of Dudley:—The improved regenerative hot-blast stoves at the Ormesby Ironworks, Middlesbrough, are heated entirely by the waste gas taken off from the blast-furnaces; and the heat developed by the combustion of the gas is stored up in the stoves by means of the "regenerator," consisting of a large mass of open built fire-brick, through which the heated current is made to pass in a downward direction on its way to the chimney. The mass of fire-brick thus becomes heated up to a very high temperature at the top, the temperature gradually diminishing towards the bottom of the regenerator; and the blast being then caused to pass through the regenerator in the contrary direction, takes up the heat stored in the fire-brick, and becomes itself heated to the same high temperature previous to entering the blast furnace. In the present stoves, which are of considerably larger dimensions than the original stoves on the regenerative plan at these works, the combustion chamber at the top of the stove has been increased in proportionate capacity, in order to ensure, as far as possible, the complete combustion of the gas in the stove before entering the regenerator. The area of all the passages has also been enlarged, and the fire-bricks in the regenerators are set wider apart, for the purpose of enabling the stoves to continue a longer time at work before the regenerators become so much choked by the dust conveyed in the gas from the blast-furnace as to require cleaning out. In order to remove this dust previously as far as practicable, the waste gas to be consumed in the stove is passed through a purifier, which is composed of a series of horizontal cast-iron trays, arranged in a number of tiers above one another, and exposing a large extent of horizontal surface for the dust to be deposited upon in the passage of the gas through the spaces between the trays. The bottoms of the trays are perforated with long narrow sloths, the depositing surface in each tray being immediately under the orifices through which the gas and dust pass in the tray above. In consequence of these improvements in the regenerative stoves, the blast heated by them is now maintained in regular working at the high temperature of more than 1400 dgs. Fahr.; and although the annual expenses for cost and maintenance of the regenerative stoves are about the same as those of the most improved cast-iron stoves heating the blast to about 1000 dgs. Fahr., the economy of fuel in the blast furnace, consequent upon the higher temperature of blast, is found, from experience of actual working, to amount to as much as 4 cwt. of coke per ton of iron made.



OTTER HUNTING.—*DRAWN BY G. BOWERS.*

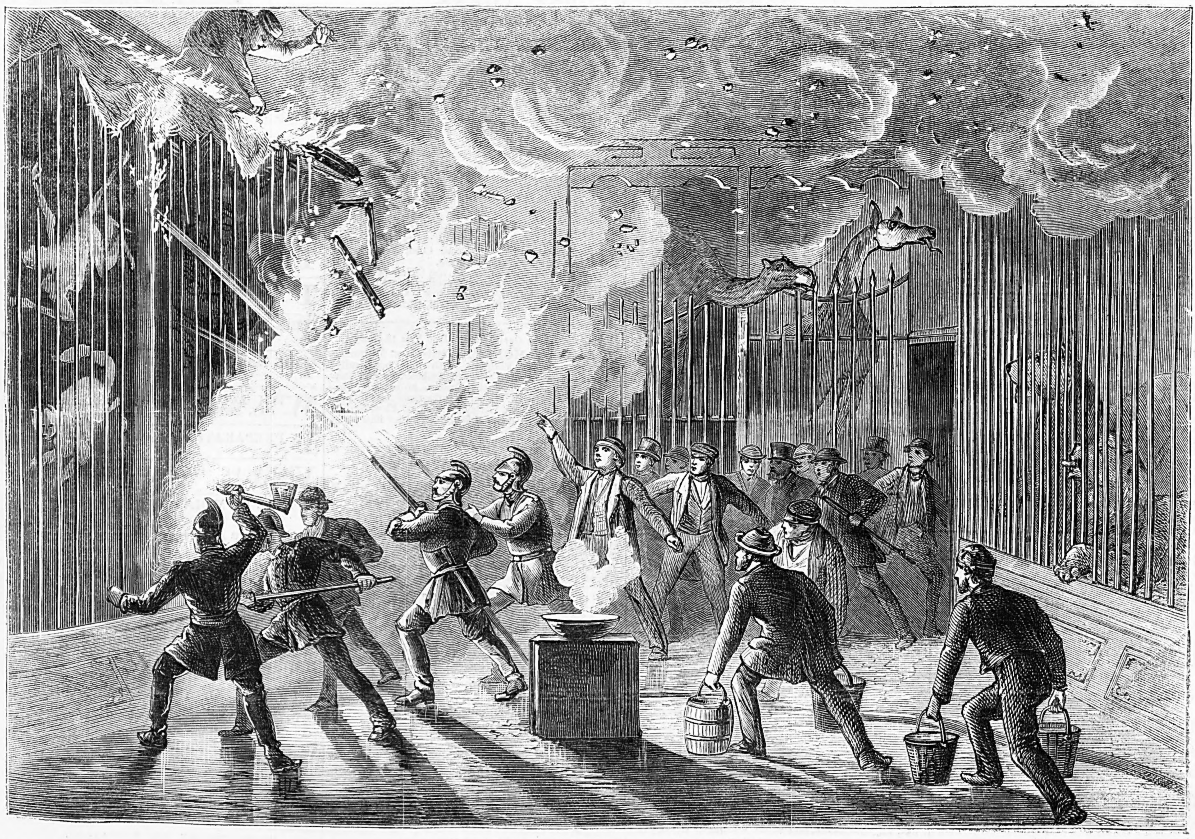
OTTER HUNTING.

The Romans on their arrival in this island found the otter among the objects of chase in which the Britons spent a great portion of their time. This subtle little animal is known for its devastations among fish in our rivers, which are not protected by the element in which they live, for the otter is at home in the water and can swim to any depth with great ease. In former days otter hunting was a sport greatly esteemed. A breed of rough-haired powerful dogs were employed to accompany the hunters. A single dog has little chance against an otter in the water, nor could any number bring him to bay. This is the way the animal is captured. When he takes refuge in the water, a host of dogs assailing him compel him to swim beneath the water as long as he can hold his breath, and when he rises nearly exhausted he is met by a shower of spears from the hunters on the bank. On the shores of the Western Islands of Scotland the otter is still found, and he is hunted by the Highlanders with dogs of the terrier breed. Sometimes the hunt takes place at night by torch-light, when the otter is abroad seeking for food. By day he conceals himself under the bare stones or fragments of rock close to the sea, and it is a difficult matter to force him from this retreat.

Our illustration is a characteristic one drawn by Miss Bowers, whose execution of sporting scenes reminds us more and more every day of the famous Leech.

A COURT BALL AT BERLIN.—The Crown Prince and Princess gave a grand ball at the Schloss (the official residence of the King) on the 27th ult. The Crown Princess was the queen of the festival and the cynosure of all eyes. She was dressed simply but tastefully in white, her only ornaments being a few flowers in her hair and a set of emeralds. Towards half-past eleven supper was served. The Royal party were seated in the Gedenkhalle, an apartment hung round with pictures representing the leading events in the lives of their Royal Highnesses, and containing the presents made them on the occasion of their marriage.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—A deputation of commanding officers of Volunteer corps had a conference on Saturday with Mr. Cardwell. Mr. Cardwell undertook that the objections to the new scheme should receive the utmost consideration. The regulations regarding volley firing, the consolidation of administrative battalions, the minimum for efficient drills, and some other matters he would not press. He suggested that a sub-committee of volunteers should be put into communication with General Lindsay before the remaining details of the scheme were settled.



A MENAGERIE ON FIRE AT BIRMINGHAM.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.

Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE OF
The GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME, entitled—
"BLUE BEARD,"
On THURSDAY NEXT, February 17.

The most magnificent Spectacle ever presented in this Theatre.

The wonderful Elephant, Ostriches, and grand Procession.

New Scenery, Dresses, and Properties.

Every Evening at Seven o'clock.

Seats may be secured by letter, or personal application to Mr. Charles Humphreys. Box Office Open from Eleven until Three. [462

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. James Rodgers.

Unparalleled Success of the Great PANTOMIME, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; or HARLEQUIN BOY BLUE, and THE FAIRIES OF THE GLOW-WORM DELL," by Mr. CHARLES DALY. The beautiful DRESSES designed by Mrs. JAMES RODGERS. The Magnificent SCENERY by Mr. R. M. HYDE; COLUMBINE, Miss LILLY DAVIS; HARLEQUIN, Mr. C. ASH; and the Great CLOWN of CLOWNS, HARRY HEMMING. The whole produced under the personal direction of Mr. James Rodgers.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, Every Thursday, at Two p.m.

Places can be secured at the Box Office, from Eleven till Three; and by Letters, Telegrams, and Post Office Orders, by Mr. C. Tucker, Box Office.

Carriages ordered at 10.45. [521

MR. HARRISON has the honour to announce that he will give a

GRAND CONCERT,
IN THE
TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.
On THURSDAY EVENING, February 17.

For which occasion he has engaged the following eminent Artistes:

MADAME LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON.
MR. VERNON RIGBY.
Pianoforte—MADAME SCHUMANN.
Violin—HERR JOACHIM.
Violoncello—SIGNOR PIATTI.
Accompanyist—CHEVALIER LEMMENS.

Reserved Seats, Side Galleries and Front of Great Gallery, 5s.; Floor, 3s. 6d.—Unreserved: Great Gallery, 2s.; Floor and Orchestra, 1s.

The Plans of Reserved Seats will be opened on Monday morning, February 7, at Mr. Harrison's Concert Office, Colmore Row and Bennett's Hill. Parties residing at a distance can have the best unappropriated Seats secured for them by applying to Mr. Harrison, with remittance of amount for Tickets required.

The Doors will be opened at Seven, and the Concert commence at Eight o'clock. [548

THE BIRMINGHAM CONCERT HALL,

COLESHILL STREET.
J. JUDD and Co., Proprietors.

THIS EVENING, and during the Week,
NOVELTIES IN RAPID SUCCESSION.
The New and Very Laughable Ballet, entitled—
"MAD AS A MARCH HARE!"

The majority of proprietors of theatres and concert halls indulge to a great extent in the wonderful success of everything brought out, whether it is a success or not. If any one will take the trouble to enquire of some of the numerous visitors to this favourite place of amusement, whether the Laughable Ballet brought out last night, and entitled "Mad as a March Hare," was a success or not, they will inform you that it was such an immense hit that the audience insisted on the Company playing the principal part over again.

In addition to the above, a very powerful Company of first-class Artists, Dancers, &c., including Miss NELLY MOON.

On Saturday Evening Next, the TROUPE of ORIENTAL INDIANS, in their wonderful Mid-air Performance on the High Rope.

Doors Open Every Evening at half-past Six. Commence at Seven o'clock. [552

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

IMPROVED PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BIRMINGHAM & SUTTON COLDFIELD.

On and after TUESDAY, February 1st, an improved Service of PASSENGER TRAINS will be established between BIRMINGHAM and SUTTON, and *vice versa*, as follow:—

BIRMINGHAM TO SUTTON (WEEK DAYS).

7 15, 8 40, 10 0, 11 0 a.m.; 12 0 noon; 1 5, 1 15, 2 15, 4 10, 5 15, 6 15, 6 35, 7 40, 9 15, and 11 5 p.m.

SUTTON TO BIRMINGHAM (WEEK DAYS).

6 50, 8 0, 8 30, 8 35, 9 25, 10 45, 11 45 a.m.; 12 40 noon; 2 20, 2 30, 2 55, 5 0, 5 50, 6 45, 8 20, and 10 20 p.m.

By order,
575] W. CAWKWELL.

THE COURT REGISTER
AND
GAZETTE OF FASHION.

Published on the 1st of every Month. Price, Seven Shillings per annum, Post Free.

Offices: 43, RUPERT STREET, St. James's, London.

SHIELDS DAILY NEWS.—The largest, cheapest, and best Halfpenny Provincial Daily Newspaper in England; containing the latest by telegraph of Home and Foreign Intelligence, Markets, Shipping, &c. Advertisements, from one to six lines, sixpence for each insertion, and one penny per line additional for any number of lines above six.—Offices, 11, Howard Street, North Shields, and 7, King Street, South Shields.

Circulates in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham.

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery Crest, and Monogram BUTTONS from PIGOTT and Co., with their "FAST SHANKS," St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. [557

EDWARD GEORGE CORNS,

BOOKBINDER and Printer, Upholsterers' Pocket Book Gilder and Arming Press Blocker, Market Hall Passage (opposite the Market Hall), High Street, Birmingham. N.B.—Binding for Chairs; Shelving Leather for Bookcases; Tables Laid and Embossed or Gilt; Pocket Books, Jewellers' Cases, and Satins Gilt. Blocking done on the shortest notice. [566

ART DISTRIBUTION.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 8,
Will be published
A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
Of the
ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS,
Including the largest and most beautiful work in colour printing ever produced in england, entitled—
"*THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE.*"
By J. J. Hill,
Member of the Society of British Artists.

Price of paper, with Extra Illustrated Sheet, and Coloured Picture, 1s.

⁂ Specimens will shortly be ready. Orders must be given in advance.

The "Fisherman's Pride" *is in every respect worthy to be hung with the highest class chromos.*

THE PUBLISHERS HAVE NOW READY,
Price 2s. 6d.
A
CLOTH READING CASE,
FOR
The Illustrated Midland News

Subscribers and the Trade can be Supplied at the
PUBLISHING OFFICE.

NOW READY, PRICE 1s.

THE EDUCATIONAL CALENDAR AND SCHOLASTIC YEAR BOOK FOR 1870,

Containing all the General Information usually published in Almanacks.

A MEMORANDUM DIARY.

A mass of Intelligence respecting the Universities, Public Schools, and every class of Educational Institutions throughout the country.

Also, a comprehensive and
CLASSIFIED LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Birmingham: The Educational Trading Company, Limited, 29 and 30, Union Street.

556] JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

I BEG TO RETURN MY SINCERE THANKS TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE KIND SUPPORT WITH WHICH I HAVE BEEN FAVOURED FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS.

THE LARGE INCREASE OF MY BUSINESS HAVING RENDERED THE ASSISTANCE OF A PARTNER DESIRABLE, I HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP MR. JOHN NORTON, WHO HAS HAD MOST EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE EXECUTION OF FURNISHING ORDERS, AND HAS FOR SOME YEARS PAST FILLED THE POSITION OF MANAGER AND DESIGNER IN THE CABINET FURNITURE DEPARTMENT AT MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN, KING, AND JONES'S, OF THIS TOWN.

MR. NORTON'S PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC KNOWLEDGE, SUPPLEMENTED BY THE RESOURCES OF MY MANUFACTORY, WILL, I TRUST, BE AN ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE THAT ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO THE NEW FIRM WILL BE EXECUTED IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

I AM,
YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,
GEORGE MARRIS.

26, 27, 28, BULL STREET.
MANUFACTORY, COACH YARD,
BIRMINGHAM. [574

Every Saturday, Price 3d.

THE LADY'S OWN PAPER,

AN
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
Containing News of the Week, Tales and Sketches, London and Paris Fashions, Music and the Drama, Patterns, and the Requirements of the House.

Of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations; or, direct from the Publishers,

E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.,
AVE MARIA LANE,
LONDON. [464

RE MICHELSON,
Of the UPPER PRIORY, Birmingham,
WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMAN.

MR. H. COURT begs to announce his instructions from the Trade Assignees to SELL by AUCTION, at the Rooms, 31, Paradise Street, Birmingham, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 16 and 17, commencing at Eleven o'clock (the Premises in the Priory not being suited to a Sale by Auction), the whole of the very superior STOCK of WOOLLEN GOODS, comprising Fancy Angola, Mixed and Fancy Check Tweeds, All-wool Meltons, Oxford and W. E. Does Beavers, A. W. Witneys, W. E. Black Broads, Linings, Kersey, Mohair Cord, &c.; Copying Press, Iron Safe, and other Effects.

Catalogues in due course, at the Offices of Messrs. Hodgson and Son, Solicitors, Waterloo Street; Mr. W. N. Fisher, Accountant, Colmore Row; and the Offices of the Auctioneer, 13, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. [579

Monthly. Price One Shilling. Post Free 13 *Stamps.*

LE BEAU MONDE.—First-class Magazine of Parisian Fashions, with four beautifully-coloured Plates and a sheet of Embroidery and Patterns. Full account of the Drama, Music, and Fine Arts for the Month. Yearly Subscription 12s., post free from the Office: 1, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; W. Kent & Co., Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers. 411

PUBLISHED JANUARY 1st, 1870.

THE UNIVERSAL PORTFOLIO PAD CALENDAR and TRADES DIRECTORY for 1870.

Price One Shilling.

The most useful Calendar published, showing at a glance the Day of the Month, the Christian and Jewish Year, Lunar Changes, Eclipses, Ironmaster's Meetings, Fire Insurance, and Dividends due, and other information of great use to all classes of the community.

JOHN H. TREWOLLA,
PUBLISHER,
36, *CANNON STREET.*

Orders by post promptly attended to. Trewolla's Maps of London, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Glasgow, and Birmingham in sections are being prepared. [526

NEW AUTOGRAPHIC OR REPRODUCING PROCESS.—Artists, Amateurs, Architects, Engineers, civil and mechanical, Draftsmen in every department of Art or Art Manufactures, can, by means of this valuable invention, have their sketches or drawings multiplied *ad libitum*, at a very moderate cost. The reproduction is, in fact, absolutely identical with the thing drawn—a perfect fac-simile—with all the beauties or faults as the case may be. The process is facile and charming, while the materials used are simply pencil and paper, corrections being made most readily with an ink eraser. Drawings or sketches so produced can be kept for any length of time, and may be printed when desired.—Maclure, Macdonald, and Macgregor, Lithographers to the Queen, 37, Walbrook, London. The above equally applies to merchants, lawyers, and others requiring circulars or statements of all kinds in their own writing. [580

ON FEB. 19,

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS

WILL CONTAIN PORTRAITS OF

FIVE MIDLAND MAYORS:

THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM,

THE MAYOR OF NOTTINGHAM,

THE MAYOR OF WOLVERHAMPTON,

THE MAYOR OF GLOUCESTER,

THE MAYOR OF WORCESTER,

WITH ACCOMPANYING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

IN PREPARATION,

VIEWS OF SHEFFIELD MANUFACTORIES,

VIEWS OF WOLVERHAMPTON,

VIEWS OF OXFORD,

AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR MIDLANDERS.

VOL. I., BEAUTIFULLY BOUND, WITH INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE, PRICE 8s., JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

THE Largest Stock of STANDARD SECOND-HAND BOOKS on sale in the Midland Counties, including Shaw's Staffordshire, Dugdale's Warwickshire, &c. Polyglot, Foreign, and English Bibles; the principal Theological Writers; Natural History, by Audubon, Bewick, Jardine, Lowe, Morris, Murchison, Owen, &c.; Fine Arts, Ruskin's Painters, &c. Architecture, Engineering, Coins, History, Poetry, Shakespeariana in great variety, &c. Catalogues free.

All the important NEW WORKS, with the usual discount.

BOOKS BOUGHT OR EXCHANGED.

SACKETT AND EDMONDS,
11, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
Established 1828. [546

TRADE MARK

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[463

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE.
[525

BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31. [405

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS and difficulty of breathing in ASTHMA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Important remedy in cases of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

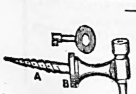
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A certain remedy for relieving the IRRITATION of the BRONCHIAL TUBES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Which are daily recommended by the Faculty. testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be seen. Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and tins, 2s. 9d.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.—The great remedy for these disorders in children and adults can now be administered in the form of a purely vegetable sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective. Sold in tins, 1s, 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c. [534

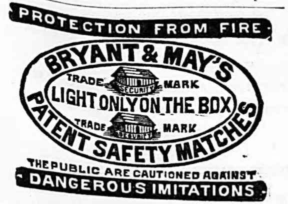
DON'T WASTE YOUR BEER.



ATLEE AND SON'S Patent Safety Burton Screw Beer Taps.

The Best and Cheapest, to Screw through the Cork.

No Sediment Disturbed. No Taps Spoiled by Hammering. Sold by all Ironmongers. [570



[410

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.—Established 1810.—The Midland Counties Remedy. LOVEITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH TINCTURE, a safe and certain Cure for all Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c. Prepared only by Thomas Loveitt, Family Chemist, High Street, and Broadgate, Coventry. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in Bottles, 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, stamp included. Wholesale Agents: W. Edwards, 68, Old Change, London; Messrs. Wyleys and Brown, Coventry. Agent for Leamington: Mr. H. Nuttall, Chemist, Lower Parade, Birmingham, C. Britten (late Winnall), 78, High Street. N.B.—There is a great saving by taking the large size. [506

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New Street, Birmingham. [408

THE BIRMINGHAM GENERAL WOOLLEN CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
41, *NEW STREET.*

THOMAS HOLROYD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPER.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CLOTHS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, CABINET, AND GREY AND BLACK COFFIN CLOTHS.
Patterns Post Free. *Cards Prepared for Merchant Tailors.* [498

DIVIDENDS 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
For Safe and Profitable Investments,
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*
(THE FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.)
It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS,
Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852),
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,*
LONDON.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Free letters are available for necessitous applicants, Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.
420] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

MASON'S CELEBRATED RUSKS, for INFANTS and INVALIDS, prepared under his own personal superintendence from the finest Wheaten Flour, are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession as the best Farinaceous Food yet produced, and being light, nutritious, and easily digested, are admirably suited for Infants and Invalids.

Delivered to any part of the Town and Suburbs.

RICHARD MASON,
22, CHURCH STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [507

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [439

COLLETT AND COMPANY'S TEAS are the Best.—131 and 132, MOOR STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [402

JOHN HUBAND AND CO.,
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
21A, UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
[466

W. PONTING, Worcester, begs to offer to the notice of Families one of the largest, best, and cheapest stocks of Grocery, Provisions, Wines, and Spirits, in the Midland districts. [524

MR. JOHN ARTHUR, The Library, South Parade, Leamington, supplies the ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS, and will deliver it regularly to subscribers.

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.

Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.

Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,

158, *GREAT CHARLES STREFT,*
BIRMINGHAM. [503

GREENHOUSES can now be Produced by a judicious combination of WOOD, IRON, and GLASS, for the fabulously low sum of £5.—For particulars, send stamp to T. H. P. Dennis and Company, Anchor Works, Chelmsford. [517

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, Back of 12, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM.
[432

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, AND NEURALGIA,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine*, which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.—Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. [474

INDIGESTION REMOVED.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, POWDER, LOZENGES, and GLOBULES, the successful and popular remedies adopted by the Medical profession for Indigestion. Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s., with full directions, by Thomas Morson & Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, and by all Pharmaceutical Chemists. Caution.—See name on each bottle. [421

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [444

THE "LONDON."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN. Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.

SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.

EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [441

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[467

CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.
PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER.
[483

BARLEY MOW, STUDLEY.

HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.

Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

C. MASON COLLINS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
22, CROSS, WORCESTER. [530

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [412

CURTIS & CURTIS,
TAILORS,
OF 30, BULL ST. AND
Exchange Buildings,
NEW ST., Birmingham.
Special Premises
FOR
JUVENILE CLOTHING
29, BULL ST.

[459

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent. Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON, Mr. JOHN H. HAWLEY, Principal, (author of "Senior English Composition," "Junior English Composition," "A First Book of English Grammar," &c.,) assisted by four resident Classical, French, and other Masters. Drilling by a Drill Sergeant. Mr. Hawley's Pupils have taken first and second class Certificates at the Oxford Middle Class Examinations; have been successful in the Civil Service and the Preliminary Law Examinations; and have obtained Government Prizes for Drawing. A good Cricket Field and Swimming Baths near the School.—Terms moderate, and inclusive if preferred. Numerous references in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Prospectuses on application. [450

BUENOS AYRES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE.—Translation.—We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. Jas. C. Thompson and Co., certify that the Iron Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Son, London, of which these gentlemen are agents, were exposed for several hours to the fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 26th instant; that in our presence they were easily opened with their respective keys: that the moneys and important documents they contained were found in perfect order; and that these safes are now in use in the National Treasury Office.—Buenos Ayres, 31st July, 1867.

(Signeo) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
JOSE TOMAS ROJO.
JUAN M. ALVAREZ.

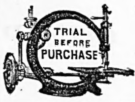
A true copy.—A. M. Bell.

A large assortment of these SAFES may be inspected, and lists of prices obtained, at CHUBB and SON'S, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton. [417

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. HARRIOTT,
PAPER BOX MAKER,
Manufacturer of
Coloured and Enamelled Papers, Pasteboards, and Cardboards,
FROM BREAD STREET, NEWHALL STREET,
TO 58, LUDGATE HILL, ST. PAUL'S,
BIRMINGHAM.
Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

WILLCOX AND GIBBS



SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.
MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.

Works: 121, Great Charles Street.

Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton,
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

ELEGANT PRESENTS.

The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham.
[457

STAR TEA COMPANY
FOR GOOD BLACK, GREEN, OR
MIXED TEA, 2s. 6d. per lb.
74 B, WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [438

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108A, New Street, Birmingham.

These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

MAPPLEBECK and LOWE'S Stove Grate Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Kitchen Ranges, Hot Air Stoves, Marble, Enamelled Slate, Iron, and other Chimney Pieces, Fenders and Fire-irons, Smoke Jacks, new pattern Dog Grates, &c. [429

53, *LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

WALTER SPURRIER AND CO. A LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

Always ready for selection. The full Discount less than the Retail Prices.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS AND SERVICES,
SARDINE BOXES, SPOONS AND FORKS,
WAITERS, DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, FISH-EATING KNIVES, FISH CARVERS,
CRUET FRAMES, SPIRIT FRAMES, CUPS,
TANKARDS, BISCUIT BOXES, SHERRY AND BISCUIT STANDS, NUTCRACKS, &c., &c.

Show Room and Manufactory—
53, LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [468

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

TO THE LADIES OF ENGLAND.—Miss TALBOT, thirty years Lady's Maid in the highest circles of England, Paris, and Spain, will forward, on receipt of 30 stamps, full directions in the new and beautiful art of Getting-up the FACE and EYES in the most brilliant style, with other Recipes for the Toilette, standing unrivalled.—Address, Miss Talbot, Folkingham, Lincolnshire. [578

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.

[549

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

CITY PIANOFORTE COMPANY (Established for the Manufacture of none but first-class Instruments).—It would be well for the Trade to inspect before giving further orders. The best of Wood and Workmanship. Circular and list of prices, on application to their New Factory, 72, Belmont Street and Belmont Yard, Chalk Farm Road, London, N.W.
[572

BROWN AND POLSON

were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

To obtain extra profit by the sale,

CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE NAME

are sometimes unscrupulously substituted instead of

BROWN AND POLSON'S.

PEARLINA.

A NEW PREPARATION FROM THE FINEST GRAIN,
BY

BROWN AND POLSON.

It is rich in albuminous or flesh-forming properties, and when used alternately with Corn Flour, which is rich in farinaceous or heat-giving properties, supplies all that can be desired for variety and completeness of DIET FOR CHILDREN.

Like Corn Flour it is suitable for Breakfast and Supper, and may be prepared with or without milk. Pastry is much improved by it, being made more crisp and digestible.

RECIPES UPON EACH PACKAGE---PRICE 6D.

[497

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed

MESSRS. DAVIS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES WILL ALWAYS BE ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,

And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.

Worcester, October, 1869. [425

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to

JOHN N. BROWN,
428] *Union Passage, Birmingham.*

GREAT SUCCESS OF
BREWSTER, COCKS, and Co's.
PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,
As fitted to existing Coppers.

70 *to* 80 *large Garments can be Washed at one time in* 25 *minutes, without Labour or Rubbing, with one of the small sizes.*

PRICE 14s., Complete.

IN OPERATION DAILY, AT
12, WORCESTER STREET,
AND
24, PARADISE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTORY—
FLORENCE WORKS, REDDITCH.

AGENTS WANTED. [413

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S PATENTS,
Novelties, Specialities, and Inventions.

The PATENT A B C DESPATCH BOX.—"Entitles the inventors to gratitude."—*Times.*

The PATENT ELGIN WRITING CASE.—"Some honour belongs to the inventor."—*Times.*

The PERSIGNY DRESSING CASE.—"Some of their work is absolutely perfect."—*Times.*

The DELASKI TRAVELLING BAG.—"A marvel of compactness."—*Morning Post.*

The PATENT MONOGRAM NOTE PAPER and BALL and BAND PROGRAMMES.—"Exquisite."—*Leader.*

The POCKET EPHEMERIS.—A daily remembrancer for the waistcoat pocket. Silver mounted, 10s. 6d.; gold mounted, 31s. 6d. Registered.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [443

TRADE MARK.

GOOD DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Doz.
GOOD USEFUL PORT, 24s. per Doz.

JAMES FOX AND CO.,
101, HIGH STREET, and
1, 2, and 3, PHILIP STREET. [472

JOHN R. EDWARDS,
38, *SNOW HILL,*
BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
An Immense Variety of
CHILDREN'S FROCKS AND PINAFORES. [545

PRIZE MEDALS.

GEORGE TOWNSEND & CO.,
GIVRY NEEDLE WORKS,
HUNT END, NEAR REDDITCH.

12, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C., AND 54, RUE REAUMUR, PARIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REELS, SPRINGS, &C.,
FOR SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAND SEWING NEEDLES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

NEEDLES MADE TO PATTERNS OR DRAWINGS.

Inventors of Stamping Sewing Machine Needles in 1851, and Patentees of the Treble-Groved Sewing Machine Needles.

MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HAVRE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1868. JUROR'S REPORT:
"GEORGE TOWNSEND & Co., by the superiority and ingenuity of their Needles, Shuttles, Springs, and other Accessories, have largely contributed to the popularity of the Sewing Machine."

[404

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[511

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE.
NEW STREET.

EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.

BACH AND BARKER,
PROPRIETORS.
[433

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS

SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS,
AND
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
[409 JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON. [514

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON; AND EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

President—The Right Hon. EARL POULETT. Bankers—The UNION BANK OF LONDON. Fire Insurances on the Non-tariff Principle. Every risk on its merits. Marine Insurance on Liberal Terms. Prompt Settlements. Household Insurance, 1s. 6d. *per cent.—W. H. HODGES, General Manager. Agents required to represent this Company.* [470

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*February* 12, 1870.